The New-York Times.

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THE CONTROLLER'S ACCOUNTS.

Nearly Three Million Dollars Paid for County Printing, Stationery and Advertising---The New-York Printing Company and Transcript Association Get the Lion's Share.

The following tables have been carefully compiled from the Controller's official report of County expenditures, as sent in to the Board of Supervisors, and are of equal interest with those heretofore given, as showing the "perhaps exorbitant" sums paid for printing, advertising, and stationery, during the years 1869 and 1870, and a portion of 1871.

A glance at the recapitulation at the foot of these columns will show the reader that nearly $3,000,000 was paid out by HALL and CONNOLLY under these heads, and that of this amount nearly $2,000,000 went to the New-York Printing Company, Manufacturing Stationers' Company and *Transcript* Association.

PRINTING.

Date of Warrant.	*To Whom Issued.*	*Amount.*
1869.		
March 8.	New-York Printing Company, Third Volume Riot Damage Report	$7,301 50
May 20.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	14,427 50
May 20.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	16,944 50
May 20.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	15,554 00
May 20.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	12,981 10
May 24.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for County	8,999 74
May 24.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for County	18,907 69
May 24.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for County	12,090 12
July 10.	New-York Printing Company, Printing and Engraving Stock Certificates	1,150 00
Aug. 4.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Executive and Judiciary Departments. May 8 to Dec. 31, 1868	127,589 65
Aug. 4.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	176,950 30
Aug. 4.	New-York Printing Company, Printing of Official Canvass, 1868; documents, forms and blanks for Nov. election, 1868.	31,623 55
Nov. 10.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for County Clerk's Office	8,505 00
Dec. 31.	New-York Printing Company, Printing, furnishing Supplies, Blanks, &c., for Election, November, 1869	9,309 63
1870.		
Jan. 6.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Judiciary	$173,061 36
Jan. 7.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	191,865 62
April 26.	New-York Printing Company, Printing Notices of Riot Damage Claims	8,389 50
June 7.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Legislative Department	12,272 08
June 7.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Executive Department	103,500 08
June 7.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Executive Department	103,407 65
June 7.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Legislative Department	10,293 58
Oct. 21.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Executive Department	88,257 54
Nov. 3.	New-York Printing Company, Printing Legal Notices	32,500 00
Nov. 3.	New-York Printing Company, Printing for Legislative Department	67,187 95
Dec. 12.	New-York Printing Company, Printing Indexing Record for Surrogate's Office	65,000 00
1871.		
March 4.	New-York Printing Company, Printing Maps of Second Ward for Tax Commissioners	$5,700 00
March 4.	New-York Printing Company, for Copying and Printing "Les Prendens" in County Clerk's Office to Oct. 5, '70	7,500 00
March 31.	New-York Printing Company, Printing Maps	10,000 00
Total		$1,401,269 49

STATIONERY.

1869.		
May 20.	New-York Printing Company, Blank-books	$4,347 49
May 20.	New-York Printing Company, Blank-books	3,861 69
May 20.	New-York Printing Company, Blank-books	3,909 24
May 20.	New-York Printing Company, Blank-books	3,833 24
Aug. 4.	New-York Printing Company, Stationery	40,176 18
1870.		
Jan. 8.	New-York Printing Company, for Supervisors	43,815 09
June 7.	New-York Printing Company, for County	39,318 64
June 7.	New-York Printing Company, for County	21,244 09
Nov. 3.	New-York Printing Company, for County	63,210 55
1871.		
May 3.	New-York Printing Company, for County	11,003 84
Total		$234,620 08
1869.		
May 20.	The Manufacturing Stationers' Company, Stationery furnished the County from Jan. 4 to 28, 1869	$4,139 55
May 20.	The Manufacturing Stationers' Company, Stationery furnished the County from Feb. 2 to 22, 1869	6,646 60
1870.		
Jan. 19.	Manufacturing Stationers' Company, Stationery furnished the County from Jan. 4 to 28, 1869	12,394 45
June 7.	Manufacturing Stationers' Company, Stationery, 1870	15,841 55
June 7.	Manufacturing Stationers' Company, May 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	43,479 81
1871.		
March 4.	Manufacturing Stationers' Company, from April 23 to May 27, 1870	10,780 45
May 3.	Manufacturing Stationers' Company, for County	4,398 80
Total		$97,881 21
May 19.	W. C. Rogers & Co. furnished to County Bureau and Recorder's Office Jan. 5 to March 6, 1869	$9,087 70
July 10.	W. C. Rogers & Co. furnished to County Bureau and Recorder's Office Jan. 5 to March 6, 1869	290 00
Aug. 4.	W. C. Rogers & Co. furnished to County Bureau and Recorder's Office Jan. 5 to March 6, 1869	16,719 26
Aug. 4.	W. C. Rogers & Co. furnished to County Bureau and Recorder's Office Jan. 5 to March 6, 1869, Blank-books, &c.	150 00
Oct. 6.	W. C. Rogers & Co. furnished to County Bureau and Recorder's Office Jan. 5 to March 6, 1869	3,450 00
1870.		
Jan. 19.	W. C. Rogers & Co. furnished to County Bureau and Recorder's Office Jan. 17 to Dec. 29, 1868	52,663 89
Jan. 10.	W. C. Rogers & Co. furnished to County Bureau and Recorder's Office Jan. 17 to Dec. 29, 1868, Ledgers	25 00
Oct. 31.	W. C. Rogers & Co. furnished to County Bureau and Recorder's Office April to March, 1870	15,074 90
Total		$97,459 85
1869.		
June 5.	M. B. Brown	$545 27
June 5.	M. B. Brown	2,144 88
June 5.	M. B. Brown	3,140 62
June 7.	Brown Brothers	461 86
June 17.	M. B. Brown & Co.	3,417 80
1870.		
June 20.	M. B. Brown & Co., furnished Commissioner Taxes, May 29, 1869, to May 2, 1870	5,174 37
June 20.	M. B. Brown & Co., furnished Commissioner Taxes, June 10, 1869, to April 1, 1870	593 77
June 20.	M. B. Brown & Co. furnished Commissioner Taxes, April 29, 1869, to Nov. 8, 1869	564 95
Sept. 27.	M. B. Brown & Co., to Commissioner Taxes	1,240 00
Sept. 27.	M. B. Brown & Co., to Commissioner Taxes	769 23
1871.		
Jan. 5.	M. B. Brown & Co., to Commissioner Taxes to Dec. 31, 1870	1,964 10
May 31.	M. B. Brown & Co., Record Books for Tax Commissioners	1,680 55
May 31.	M. B. Brown & Co., Stationery for Tax Commissioners	709 95
Total		$22,607 33
1869.		
June 7.	T. W. Roe & Co.	$10,351 50
July 28.	T. W. Roe & Co.	10,473 75
July 28.	T. W. Roe & Co., Law-books	615 67
Oct. 13.	T. W. Roe & Co.	11,023 47
Oct. 13.	T. W. Roe & Co.	13,539 90
Oct. 25.	T. W. Roe & Co.	12,707 61
Oct. 25.	T. W. Roe & Co.	13,625 61
Oct. 25.	T. W. Roe & Co., Law-books	552 28
Oct. 25.	T. W. Roe & Co., Law-books	523 30
Nov. 5.	T. W. Roe & Co.	13,629 80
Nov. 5.	T. W. Roe & Co., Law-books	1,043 71
Dec. 6.	T. W. Roe & Co.	13,129 10
1870.		
Feb. 4.	T. W. Roe & Co., Blank-books	$969 00
1870.		
Feb. 4.	T. W. Roe & Co.	$13,789 31
Feb. 4.	T. W. Roe & Co.	13,775 93
Feb. 7.	T. W. Roe & Co.	13,300 43
Feb. 7.	T. W. Roe & Co.	4,302 83
Feb. 16.	T. W. Roe & Co.	11,907 67
Feb. 16.	T. W. Roe & Co.	6,516 65
Feb. 16.	T. W. Roe & Co.	12,106 04
Feb. 21.	T. W. Roe & Co.	13,741 41
May 6.	T. W. Roe & Co.	6,107 95
Sept. 27.	T. W. Roe & Co.	4,954 80
Oct. 3.	T. W. Roe & Co.	3,937 25
Total		$206,625 07
1869.		
June 7.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	$9,893 60
Aug. 4.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	11,507 42
Oct. 13.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	5,428 95
Oct. 13.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	14,143 51
Oct. 25.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	10,665 95
1869.		
Oct. 25.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	$13,464 96
Nov. 5.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	13,629 80
Nov. 5.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay, Law-books	1,108 50
1870.		
Feb. 7.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	4,481 46
Feb. 7.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	15,546 74
Feb. 7.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	7,840 38
Feb. 16.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	6,516 65
July 19.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	6,135 57
July 19.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	8,313 85
July 19.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	6,398 33
July 19.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	10,437 55
July 19.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	7,377 42
July 19.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	20,789 10
July 19.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	19,287 45
July 19.	Seymour, Kennard & Hay	19,618 27
Total		$212,580 36

ADVERTISING.

1869.—Amount paid to *Transcript*	$61,968 98	
Amount paid to Eighty other Newspapers	60,028 61	$121,997 59
1870.—Amount paid to *Transcript*	$65,766 78	
Amount paid to Eighty other Newspapers	181,420 54	$247,187 32
Total in Two Years		$369,184 91

RECAPITULATION.

Total for Printing	$1,401,269 49
Total for Stationery	871,373 90
Total for Advertising	369,184 91
Grand Total	$2,641,828 30

PAID OF THE ABOVE TO RING CORPORATIONS.

New-York Printing Company for Printing	$1,401,269 49
New-York Printing Company for Stationery	234,620 08
Manufacturing Stationers' Company	97,881 21
Transcript Association for Advertising	127,735 76
Total	$1,861,506 54

THE REVERE DISASTER.

Two Inquests to be Held Over the Victims.

Continued Mystification as to the Weather and Signals.

Extraordinary Mismanagement Exhibited by the Officials.

Fresh Additions to the List of Deaths.

Impressive Funeral Services Over the Body of Dr. Gannett.

Manifestation of Indignation by the Citizens of Lynn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Another Coroner's jury has begun investigating the Eastern Railroad disaster, and, as its intention has been semi-officially declared to be to make a most vigorous examination into the whole affair, and especially into the general management of the road, it may be reasonably expected to add something of moment to the discoveries of the jury at Revere. This second inquest is sitting in Lynn in the case of the victims who died in that city. Their testimony goes to show, what has been so frequently asserted the past few days, that the road is miserably off for cars, and that trains have been greatly delayed and confusingly mixed up for some time, solely from a lack of cars. One witness, Mr. BERRY, a lawyer of some note and a gentleman of respectability, who was a passenger on the express-train, made quite important statements regarding the running of that train. He positively declared, and repeated when attention was called to what the conductor of that train had said before the jury at Revere, that between the Saugus Branch and the point where the disaster occurred, a distance of about three miles, the train was running faster than he ever knew it to run before, at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Immediately after the accident he heard the conductor of the way-train remark that he had the right of way. This same witness said that he saw no one giving orders in the station at Boston, and that everything there about the cars was in confusion. He had much to say about trains which had preceded the express-train a very few moments, laboring under the impression that it was the unfortunate Beverly train. But he was mistaken, it was the belated Saugus Branch, for which the express, as I telegraphed in yesterday's dispatches, "slowed up" at the junction. The investigation will not be resumed until Monday.

THE REVERE INQUEST.

At the continued hearing at Revere, today, but little progress was made, although some light was thrown on heretofore obscured points. BROWN, the engineer of the express-train, the most blamed man of the day, was called, but his testimony was not heard, as the official reporter of the jury was absent. He is quite a fine-looking, intelligent man, apparently about forty years of age. He is well built, small of stature, and the very picture of a steady and efficient engineer. He has a bright clear eye, and his general appearance is pleasing—quite the reverse of stolid or defiant, as some of the correspondents of your contemporaries have described him. Still, those who believe him guiltless of carelessness, and criminal carelessness at that, are few indeed, and he evidently keenly feels the danger of his position. The only witnesses examined were the engineer of the engine designated as the Pilot. This was an extra engine, which was on the way-train to Salem from Boston, and "hitched on" to the Beverly way-train near the junction of the Saugus Branch to help it along. He says Conductor NOWLAND, of that train, was anxious about the express behind, but expected it to keep back until his train got out of the way. He had something to say about the atmosphere on the night of the disaster, and the distance signals could be seen. He was positive that it was quite thick, and said that he drove slowly on that account. It was not safe to drive rapidly on such a night.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY.

CHARLES S. CONVERSE sworn: Reside at Salem; occupation, an engineer on the Eastern Railroad; run the engine Rockport; have been employed as engineer six years next April; was on the road on the night of Aug. 26; started from Boston thirteen minutes of seven o'clock, with a spare engine, for Salem; met the Saugus Branch train at Everett; stopped at Everett twenty minutes; another train came behind me; it was the Saugus Branch train; was waiting for a train to come off the Branch; do not know but what it was more than twenty minutes; the Beverly accommodation train came behind me; was asked to hitch on my engine to run to Salem, and help them on; expected the Pullman train, and wanted to keep out of the way of it; coupled on and first stopped at Everett, stopped there one minute; next stopped at Chelsea one and a half minutes; next at Revere not more than one minute; got the signal to start, and then heard a whistle, and had not made more than one turn of the wheel when the crash came; looked at my watch, and it was twenty-eight minutes past eight o'clock; jumped up and looked over my engine; left it in charge of fireman; after seeing it safe I went back and rendered what assistance I could; did not see the express-train; did not have any fears of its running into us; it was very foggy; learned afterward that there was a train behind me, which proved to be the Saugus Branch train; at times it was more foggy than at others; started on my own time; no one gave me directions to start from Boston; was to run to Boston, and return to Salem with engine only; stopped at Prison Point; got my orders from Mr. PRESCOTT at Newburyport; had no directions in regard to time; did not know what trains there were on the road; started to return; stopped at Everett and was overtaken by the Beverly Branch train; attached my engine to the Beverly train; had no conversation with the engineer of the Beverly train; the Pullman train was alluded to by Conductor NOWLAND, who said that they would have to run slow to keep out of the way; thought the Pullman train was behind us and stopped; NOWLAND said that the Pullman train was behind, and they would have to run slow to Chelsea, and then we could get out of their way; noticed signal-lights at Chelsea; did not notice any train ahead of me; it was thick and foggy; head-light was in good order; could not tell what distance I could see; the fog seemed to hang in clouds; heard no whistle until I heard the Pullman-train; whistled at crossings; did not have any conversation with NOWLAND at the time of the accident; from my position could not see a train behind; under some conditions can see a train approaching; my duties are to keep a lookout ahead and behind; saw the ruins after the accident; am acquainted somewhat with the mechanism of a boiler; do not think boiler exploded; did not compare watches when I consulted with the other engineer; if train is delayed on road am supposed to help it along; stopped at Charlestown, as it was not considered safe for me to run in; did not notice signals at Revere; was ordered to stop there regardless of signals; the train that came behind me was the Beverly train, and the train behind me the Pullman train; am familiar with the time-tables of the road; supposed on account of the Saugus Branch train being delayed would cause a scarcity of cars, which prevented the making up of the train that left before the Pullman train; felt no anxiety as regards the train behind me, as they must keep out of the way; think the conductor should have left notice at the station for the Pullman train; some engines will hold better than others when they are reversed; think it would take one and a half or two minutes to run between Chelsea and Revere; should think the collision took place in one minute after stopping at Revere; understood Conductor NOWLAND to say that the Pullman train was behind; there was no inquiry made at the Saugus Branch if I had a red light; I had a red light; the object in hitching on my engine was to help them along; hastened the speed on a straight track so as not to bother the Pullman train; am acquainted with BROWN, the engineer of the Pullman train; have known him for six years; knew him to be a man of good moral character; never knew him to use liquor; noticed the condition of the train after the collision; it appeared to be broken apart and on fire; do not know how much difference of time there was between my train and the Pullman train; had an impression that I must hurry up from what I heard NOWLAND say, and acted upon that; have had no conversation with any one in regard to the collision; have not been approached by the counsel of the Eastern Railroad in regard to the testimony I might give.

JAMES CAREY sworn: resides in Salem; is fireman on the Eastern Railroad; run engine Rockport; have been on two years; was on Aug. 26; left Boston at half-past two o'clock for Swampscott, and then to Newburyport, and returned to Boston; stopped at Prison Point Bridge; went on the turntable; omitted the run to Everett, and was stopped then by a signal man with a lantern; do not know how long I stopped there; perhaps, three-quarters of an hour; first saw the Beverly train near Somerville; directions were given to go back and stop the Beverly train; engineers had some conversation, and wanted BROWN to hitch on, which was done, and run to Everett, where we stopped one minute; next we stopped at Chelsea one and a half minutes; did not know that the Pullman train came in sight; stopped at Revere one and a half minutes, to let off passengers; the collision occurred after the conductor sung out "all right." The balance of the evidence was corroborative of the engineer, and the inquest adjourned until to-morrow.

THE VICTIMS.

There have been no additional deaths today, though two and possibly three in hospital are hardly expected to survive the night. If they do live, they will be unhappy wrecks. The others are reported doing well. About the one body yet unrecognized there is much speculation. A hack driver says he carried a lady answering her description from the Providence Station to the Eastern that night, and she took the Beverly train. She arrived at the Providence depot in an afternoon accommodation between New-Haven and Boston. She was a brunette, a little under the medium size and slight. She was dressed in dark clothes, wore a turban-shaped hat and was veiled.

ANOTHER STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

Mr. GILMAN POORE, station-master on the Eastern Road at Revere, and for some towns beyond, whose duty it is to superintend the workmen engaged in track-repairing, just before the accident stepped into the house of his brother-in-law, which is opposite the depot. He was at a little side window overlooking the track and close to it. The Beverly accommodation-train was just starting when he heard a single blow of a railroad whistle from the direction of Boston, and the next instant there was a glare along the track, the thunder of wheels, and a prolonged crash. Right before his eyes he saw the express engine telescope into the rear car of the Beverly train and carry the Beverly train with a sudden rush forty yards further along. Mr. POORE rushed from the house to the scene. The telescoped car had had its walls and ceiling stuffed with shavings. These had fallen down on the track and were scattered along 100 feet beneath the Pullman train mingled with coals strewn from the shattered engine. Here and there the shavings were in a light blaze. Seizing a shovel he went along, and taking gravel from between the outer and inner lines of the railroad, shovelled it on the shavings and extinguished them. Going around the other side to the platform he found that the right side of the passenger-car had been sprung out at the bottom while it held at the top, and so some of the passengers had dropped out and been strewn along between the track and the platform. Hearing a child cry he got down under the edge of the platform, and crawling along between that and the car-wheels found a little girl of five or six years. This was the little Cheney girl, who is now with her wounded grandmother in an hospital house in Revere, her mother having been killed. Being on the right side of the car, it was therefore easy to pull off, but it required saws and axes on the other side, which was quite firm, hence it was that more people were killed on the left side of the car, being jammed firmer and held for the steam to scald, while the right-hand people dropped out, some of them through the gap between the floor and side of the car, while those confined were held more loosely and got out sooner. At the time of the collision the front truck of the locomotive was broken off, and the hind or driving-wheels went right over the front truck with the boiler. The forward truck was found after the accident back near the tender. Beneath the axles, bent up double in a space of barely a foot, was the mangled and crushed body of a man, the last victim taken from the ruins.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. GANNETT.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. EZRA S. GANNETT, pastor of the Arlington-street Church, of this city, who was one of the most prominent victims of the disaster, was held today. It was a sad and solemn occasion. The church was densely crowded, and many, who were unable to get in, stood with uncovered heads about the entrance. A large number of clergymen were present, and also many prominent laymen. Among the latter were Judge HOAR, Ex-Attorney-General, Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Prof. Park, of Andover, James Walker, late of Harvard College, Hon. George B. Emerson, Hon. George S. Hilliard, Ex-Mayors Lincoln, Norcross and Shurtleff, and Judge Smith; and among the former were Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Baltimore, Rev. Dr. Rollin H. Neal, Rev. Dr. Blodget, of the old South Church, Rev. Dr. A. S. Peabody, and Rev. Dr. Newell, of Cambridge.

The church was elaborately draped in mourning. In the centre, directly behind the pulpit, was a large white cross, and at the base of the preacher's desk was a mass of pure white rose-buds arranged in vines of smilax. The body was inclosed in a plain rose-wood casket, and was borne to the front of the altar by the following pall-bearers: Rev. Dr. Walker, Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Hon. George A. Hilliard, Hon. Waldo Flint, Mr. B. F. White, Mr. R. C. Mackey, Mr. Samuel Torrey and Mr. James McGregor. As the procession of mourners, preceded by the pall-bearers with the remains of the beloved pastor, slowly moved up the centre aisle, the congregation rose and remained standing until the casket was placed at the foot of the altar. The services were opened with a requiem and chant by the choir, "Thy Will Be Done." Then Rev. GEORGE L. CHENEY, of the Hollis-street Church, read impressively selections from the Scriptures, and prayer was offered by Rev. GEO. E. ELLIS, D. D.

The funeral address was then delivered by Rev. RUFUS ELLIS, of Berkeley-street Church. It was a simple and touching tribute to the man so suddenly and awfully taken away, delivered with the deepest feeling, from one who had known him from his boyhood. Referring to the cause of his death, the preacher said that, swift to anticipate injury, or to lay the whole of this heavy burden upon this man and upon that, but rather to admit a common responsibility, we recall with horror, with deepest sympathy and with indignation the event which left for us of earth only these remains; and yet God was not far from those sufferers. Of His faithfulness there is no end. Let man be held to a strict account, and yet ourselves included. Let us not lose the sweet and soothing refuge of a wise trust in Him who cannot forsake his world even because its offenses do so abound.

At the conclusion of Mr. ELLIS' address a hymn was read by Rev. M. CORDNER of Montreal, and prayer by Rev. CALVIN LINCOLN. The services concluded with a voluntary by the choir, "Nearer, My God, To Thee," and benediction by Rev. Mr. LINCOLN. The remains were then taken to Mt. Auburn for interment. On the casket was a plate bearing the name of the deceased, with the date of his birth and death. At Mt. Auburn a brief final service, conducted by Rev. Dr. CORDNER, took place.

Dr. GANNETT was the successor of Dr. CHANNING, and he has preached before the Society of the Arlington Church since the death of that noted divine. At a meeting, today, of the State Temperance Alliance, of which he was a modest though valuable member, resolutions of respect to his memory were passed, and his funeral was attended by all the members who were in the city.

THE HEROISM DISPLAYED AT REVERE.

Mr. WM. G. HARRIS, the foreman of the Coroner's jury who are investigating the disaster, makes a statement regarding the scene at Revere immediately after the disaster, and the heroism displayed by those who wished to rescue and relieve the sufferers, and the bravery of the wounded themselves. The following are the main points:

I was in my house at the time, and heard the shock produced by the collision, together with the wails of the wounded and the hissing of the steam. I rushed to the spot, and within three minutes reached it to witness a scene of unparalleled horror. Of what transpired I am not at liberty now to speak, more than to note heroism displayed by those engaged in the noble work of rescuing the living and removing the dead. There were scores of ready hands anxious to perform any service which would relieve the agonies of those entangled in the ruins. The residents of Revere threw open their doors with a generous hospitality, and the ladies vied with each other in attempts to relieve and soothe the wounded. Instances might be named where the young and timid showed a remarkable courage under the most trying circumstances. The men of Revere were early on the spot. Some, as passengers, had just left the ill-fated train, and were hard at work when I arrived. Others speedily came who had not experienced the mental shock produced by the concussion, and consequently were in a condition to render effective aid. It was a noticeable fact that everything in the way of personal property was respected, and I very much doubt if a single case of larceny occurred. That some articles were missing is not at all strange, for the flying timbers made frightful work with the clothing of those in the car. The wounded manifested the fortitude of heroes, some insisting, when scalded and mangled, that others more injured than themselves should be first cared for. The work of rescuing the wounded and getting out the dead was a fearful one, but I will venture to say that all engaged were actuated by the call of duty, and were also inspired with a common love for suffering humanity; and the bereaved friends may rest assured that the same care and tenderness was shown to their loved ones as though they themselves had been present to perform the sad task.

DEATHS FROM EXCITEMENT.

City Marshal Major GEO. T. BROWNING, of Salem, aged thirty-four, died at his residence in that city yesterday afternoon. His death was caused by excitement, occasioned by the accident at Revere, where his brother was seriously injured. Other deaths are reported from a similar cause or from grief.

INDIGNATION IN LYNN.

The following request to the Mayor of Lynn to call a public meeting has been signed by JNO. B. ALLEY, and many other prominent citizens. It will be observed that they propose to take official action in the matter:

To the Honorable the Mayor of the City of Lynn:

Whereas, By gross mismanagement on the part of the President and Directors of the Eastern Railroad Company, in the failing to supply adequate rolling-stock for the transmission of the ever-increasing business of that corporation, the lives of more than thirty citizens have been sacrificed, and 100 or more wounded or maimed for life, and the safety of hundreds daily endangered; we therefore do earnestly request you, as Mayor of our city, to call a public meeting of the citizens of Lynn immediately, at which the wants of the public can be expressed and a suitable committee chosen to confer with the Railroad Commissioners in regard to the proper course to be pursued to render railroad accommodation in this city and communication with Boston ample, prompt and safe.

A Horrible Precedent—The North Pennsylvania Railroad Accident in 1856.

The fearfully fatal disaster on the Eastern Railroad has recalled to mind the slaughter of the excursionists of the St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church of Philadelphia, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, July 17, 1856. At 5 o'clock on that morning a special train, consisting of ten cars, and containing the Sunday-school and other scholars, left the depot for the rural retreat. The party consisted in all of about 1,000 persons, some men and women, but the great majority children. In consequence of the crowd some delay was occasioned, and it was deemed expedient to push the train beyond the ordinary rate of travel. The regular down train from Gwynned, instead of stopping at Fort Washington until the excursion train arrived, pushed on and had only run a short distance when the special train came bounding up with great velocity. The rate of speed was from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. As the excursion train turned a curve in the road an awful collision took place. The three forward cars in the excursion train were torn to fragments, and from the force of the collision were piled up pyramidically one upon the other. The fire from the locomotive communicated to these ruins as well as to the other cars, and in a few seconds the whole presented one vast sheet of flame. The immediate victims were those in the forward cars, the majority of whom were almost instantly killed. Others suffered from the fire, the smoke and the confusion, and the shrieks and groans of the dying and wounded thrilled and appalled the stoutest heart. Many were so dreadfully burned that it was impossible to identify them in any manner. Quite a number of women were burned to death in the cars with their children in their arms. Thirteen persons—men, women and children—were killed in a single car.

By this dreadful accident over sixty-six persons were killed and 100 wounded. There was but a single track at that portion of the road where the horror occurred. The conductor of the down train failed to wait when he ascertained that the excursion train had not arrived; and the excursion-train was running at a speed by far too rapid under the circumstances, especially around a curve and with such a precious burden of human freight. After an investigation, both here and in Montgomery County, the same old stereotyped verdict was rendered, exonerating the officers of the road from all blame, and charging the crime to an employe, who, upon being tried was acquited for want of evidence.

Gen. Butler and the Irish—Interchange of Compliments.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has sent the following reply to a complimentary address and resolution adopted by Irish citizens of the Fifth Ward, who held a meeting for that purpose at No. 372 Canal-street on the 3d of July:

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 27, 1871.

My Dear Mr. Merrigan:

I do not know that there is any duty—and certainly no so pleasurable one—that I have neglected so long as I have my obligation of returning an answer to you in gratefully acknowledging the receipt of the address and resolutions of my Irish fellow-citizens of the Fifth Ward in New-York. I grieve that I must premise by so much of an apology; but if you and your friends knew how severely my time is taxed, especially the time that ought to be a Summer vacation, when I am away from home, and the regular daily routine of business cannot be carried out, I know you would pardon me. Believe me when I assure you, that there was no want of gratitude for the high compliment paid me, that has caused the delay. So far from it that I had the resolutions photographed, that I may have them in enduring form and properly framed. The gratification of receiving them was greatly enhanced by the fact that they came to me so entirely without expectation or forethought. Resolutions are sometime passed in favor of men which have been induced by the action of personal friends; but these, I am sure, are the spontaneous expression of the feelings of the men who passed them. Again, the gratification is redoubled because they came from a class of my fellow-citizens with whom I have not acted politically, and are an expression of opinions that had no political thought or direction. Seeing what I believed to be a wrong done, I expressed my convictions upon the subject, and also sketched what I believe would have been right in action, as well as policy in government. Those views so expressed have met your approbation, for which accept my warmest acknowledgments, the evidence of which I shall cherish as the most valued possession to be transmitted to my children.

Receive for yourself assurances of the highest personal regard.

I am, very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

PATRICK MERRIGAN, Esq., No. 372 Canal-street, New-York.

THE RAIN STORMS.

Deluge and Destruction Reported in Every Direction.

A Freshet on the Delaware River and Tributaries.

Buildings and Bridges Swept Away by the Flood.

The Erie Railroad Trains Impeded All Along the Line.

Heavy Rains Throughout the Hudson River Region.

Great Damage Done on the Canal and Other Points.

THE DELAWARE RIVER.

Fears of a Freshet—A Coffer Dam in Danger—Bridge Swept Away on Vandermark Creek—Exciting Scenes—The Erie Railway Travel Checked.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The storms of the past few days are now being felt in dam ages by floods. It has rained in this vicinity more or less all the week, but last evening it commenced falling in torrents, and rained incessantly until 9 o'clock this morning. From all quarters reports of damage are coming in. The Delaware River is many feet above high-water mark, and still rising rapidly. At this place there is a thirty thousand dollar suspension bridge being constructed across the Delaware. A large and expensive coffer dam has just been completed, and an improved steam-pump, with boiler and engine placed in it, to proceed with the work of laying the middle pier. This dam is entirely submerged, and the machinery nearly so. If the river continues rising a few hours longer the whole structure will be swept away. Immense numbers of logs, boards and timbers are running down the stream, and ferrying between this place and Matamoras, Penn., is attended with considerable danger. The streams that feed the river above here are swollen terribly, and there seems to be every prospect of a destructive flood.

At Milford, Penn., eight miles below here, the hotel of S. D. VAN ETTEN, a raftsmen's stopping place, is in imminent danger of being carried away. It is built on a high bank, which is washed on one side by the river, and on the other by the Vandermark Creek. The furniture and entire contents of the hotel have been removed. On the Vandermark Creek the bridge at SHERMAN'S steam tannery has been swept away, and the engine-house of the tannery. The bank at the place is caving, and it is not safe to work about the tannery. All along the river farmers and lumbermen are securing everything that can be moved by the freshet.

Travel on the Erie Railway is seriously impeded today by the storm of last night. Early this morning, as the westward-bound emigrant train on that railroad was about three miles west of Port Jervis, a portion of the track was washed away under the two rear cars. They went down the bank, but no one was injured. The break was repaired in a few hours. Later a very heavy break occurred west of Pond Eddy, by which a large portion of both tracks was swept away. This held trains No. 12, 4, 8 and 6, the first three all through express-trains for New-York, until 3½ this afternoon. All travel over the division was obstructed. No. 1, lightning express from New-York, was compelled to lie at Port Jervis until after 4 o'clock, her leaving time being noon. The yard at this station has been filled with freight-trains all day, every switch and siding being full. The loss in delay of freight shipments must be immense.

On the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway all travel has been suspended by a heavy landslide at Hartwood, sixteen miles north of Port Jervis. The train due here at 11¼ this morning will not reach here today. Passengers were brought from the obstructed train by a locomotive sent up from here, and will be taken up the same way and transferred to the regular train on the other side of the slide. It will be a day or two before this break can be repaired.

On the Delaware and Hudson Canal three serious breaks have occurred. Three hundred feet of the embankment are washed away near Philipsport, Ulster County. A loaded canal-boat was carried through. In the portion of the canal along the Delaware River immense sandbars have been formed at different points. Navigation will be interrupted nearly a fortnight, even if no other accidents occur, which is doubtful, as the rain is falling again in torrents. A number of rafts are reported as coming down the Delaware in the flood. If this proves true, the trestle-work beneath a bridge being erected across the river at Sawmill Rift by the Erie Railway Company will be carried down.

Heavy Rains Along the Hudson—Breaks in the Canal.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—It rained here very heavily last night and this morning. The water at Eddyville is five feet higher than the head of the canal, and boats cannot be locked through. Three breaks are reported along the canal; one near Lock No. 45 is 100 feet long, another near Lock No. 48 is about the same length, and a third near Caldwell's is seventy-five feet long. It will take eight or ten days to repair damages. The west end of Beaverkill Bridge, on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, was lifted from its caps, and trains delayed several hours in consequence. The damage will be repaired to-night and trains run regularly to-morrow.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Owing to the heavy rain last night and the stoppage of the culverts, Quackenderry Creek, back of East Albany, was flooded to the height of some fifteen or twenty feet. Many families were obliged to leave their houses, escaping through second-story windows. Several houses, outhouses, fences and like structures were carried away, and much damage was done.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A severe rain-storm has has been raging here for the last twenty-four hours. The city is flooded and the river and streams are much swollen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Heavy rains have prevailed in this vicinity for two days. Trains on the Hudson River Railroad are delayed to-night, in consequence of there being seven feet of water in the tunnel near Troy, caused by a defect in the sewer-pipes.

The Rain-Storm in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 30.—One of the severest storms of the season commenced at 5 o'clock P. M. Two and one-half inches of rain fell in three hours. There was a slight wash-out on the Androscoggin division of the Maine Central Railroad, near this city, causing a temporary stoppage of the evening passenger-train.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Specimen of Biography.

A LIFE OF JAMES FISK, JR., being a full and accurate narrative of all the enterprises in which he has been engaged. New-York: 1871.

We learn from this valuable book that many advantages attended FISK's early life. He was born in the midst of scenery "generally supposed to foster and develop some of the finest traits of character." But, happily for mankind, JAMES FISK has often proved that he is more than a match for the influence of scenery. Even in his boyhood's home we are told that he developed the same "qualities which make him so conspicuous now"—which probably means that the youthful FISK never entered his neighbor's houses without giving them good cause to know that he had been "thar." He was a peddler, and doubtless found ways and means of disposing of unconsidered trifles. He had a card engraved on which a man appears driving a four-horse wagon with a fine lady perched up by his side—a sweet vision which FISK has since realized, with a variety of horses and fine ladies. Very soon the son bought the father out of the peddling business, and the father appeared as the "son's hired man"—doubtless a proud moment for the accomplished youth. He had given up trying to learn anything at school, having original ideas about orthography which the school-master did not share. We are told that he spelt modesty "mudesty," and shame "sham," and honor "onur,"—a pleasing habit which he still retains, while his ideas as to what onur and mudesty really mean are a trifle more vague than they were in the halcyon days of his youth. There was something half prophetic of his own career in calling shame "sham." As a peddler, however, FISK was the envy of the surrounding country, and his biographer is enthusiastic over his exploits. He "drove the best bargain he could," and the other party to the bargain no doubt invariably got the worst of it. Moreover, as his admiring biographer tells us, he was at this period of life "very conspicuous, the cynosure of all eyes, the centre of an almost constant sensation—an aliment indispensable to his contentment." But he had a weakness for spending money faster than he could acquire it, and this appears to have brought him to grief. At any rate, he was obliged to give up for a time the "aliment" on which he lived, and go as a salesman to the house of JORDON, MARSH & Co., Boston. Here his peculiar talents were inevitably placed under severe restrictions. The heads of business firms usually take means to prevent their property dissolving away in the hands of their assistants. A man who has wit enough to steal a railroad, may still find himself sorely hampered by the common-place safeguards established round a mercantile house. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn from Mr. FISK's biographer that while with JORDAN & Co., "the inexorable laws of nature vindicated themselves." Those who know JAMES FISK, Jr., will understand what this means. Probably, also, the firm with which he was connected had good reason to regret that the laws of nature were so "inexorable." After a time they found it expedient to "shake" the worthy FISK. He then set up in business on his own account, failed, and came to New-York. Here his biographer says, and with perfect truth, his "individuality" again distinguished him. At first he was able to boast, like the servant girl, that he was "ruined." But that made his fortune. He became acquainted with DANIEL DREW, and soon afterward began that career of virtue which has placed gold in his pockets and beauty at his feet.

FISK's biographer dwells with loving interest on every incident in his hero's life since 1867. He particularly describes FISK's acquaintance with GOULD. It was, he says, "a case of love at sight. They recognized at once the elements of strength which their union would have." There is another connection which has been equally useful, and which the biographer thus mentions: "They took WM. M. TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY into their board to fill the vacancies, and with this accession of the masters of New-York City and the State Legislature, Tammany Hall and the Erie Ring were *fused in interests*, and have since *continued to serve each other faithfully*." All this is quite true, although the writer seems to be incapable of understanding the degradation which his statements involve for the Democratic Party. He is equally unconscious of the effects of his "graphic" pictures of FISK in his hours of enjoyment. We find him described as he appeared on board the Sound boats when they were first started—in "an elegant uniform, and a huge diamond sparkling in his shirt bosom." But the uniform and the diamond did not complete his outfit. Glory was also shed upon the scene by "his female favorite of the hour, attired like himself in naval style, indicating a careful consultation of the Admiral's taste." If people are disgusted to think that "authers" should be found willing to write the life of a rascal, and to treat all his roguieries as a good joke, they should remember that they also have treated the subject as a joke for some time past. FISK still flourishes about with his "favorite of the hour," and is still in possession of a stolen railroad, and yet there are a good many who think none the worse of him. Last season he took possession of Long Branch, and this year he is what his biographer calls the "cynosure of all eyes" at the Continental Hotel. Hosts of people think him a "little eccentric—but then so very smart." "On his large drag," says his biographer, "are four colored men in livery, two footmen behind, and the driver and assistant in front. No other turn-out in the City creates anything like the sensation that his does." "JIM FISK is a name hardly less familiar than a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land today, nor is it unknown beyond the sea." Such is fame. FISK is not the only evidence among men in "high places" of the decay of public morals—for the public are, after all, responsible for the success of such knaves. While they are courted and flattered, and allowed to hold offices of trust and responsibility, and find themselves everywhere followed by admiring friends, it is not of much use to condemn their actions in the public Press, or to recommend young men to avoid their evil example.

HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE II., CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Of course no work is likely to supplant CARLYLE'S *Life of Frederick the Great*, but there are many readers who desire to be acquainted with the exploits of that famous monarch who have not the time or the inclination to learn of them by the perusal of six closely printed volumes, filled with minute details and philosophical speculations. Hence, a book covering substantially the same ground, in moderate compass, does not come amiss. A clear, straightforward narrative, without irrelevant digression, or any attempt at florid descriptions or vaze reflections such as most readers prefer to make for themselves, would best serve the purpose of those who do not care to encounter the volumes of CARLYLE. Mr. ABBOTT'S former achievements in this department of literature are not likely to lead the public to expect from him a "plain, unvarnished tale" of the life and times of any illustrious historical character. His *Napoleon* will be remembered as very attractive reading for ambitious and enthusiastic hero-worshipers, but hardly a judicious record of events such as those will desire who seek for truth rather than entertainment in reading history or biography. It is not fair, however, to lay so much stress on previous faults of the writer in treating of the present work. It has fewer blemishes of the same kind than one would expect. It is on the whole a clear and spirited account of the life of FREDERICK, not encumbered with details, nor yet wanting in such reference to contemporary events and persons as will help to illustrate the main subject. Any want which may have been felt for a life of FREDERICK the Great of moderate dimensions, will be very satisfactorily supplied by this volume. It is a handsomely-bound octavo, profusely illustrated with wood cuts.

CYCLICAL DELUGES; AN EXPLICATION OF THE CHIEF GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA OF THE GLOBE BY PROOFS OF PERIODICAL CHANGES OF THE EARTH'S AXIS. By WILLIAM BASSETT WALKER, M. R. S. V. London: W. J. JOHNSON. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. Calcutta: THACKER, SPINKS & Co. Bombay: The Bombay Education Society. Melbourne: CHARLWOOD & SON.

The views and theories set forth in this volume are not altogether new, although they are familiar to few, and entertained, perhaps, by a still smaller number. The central idea was first propounded and defended with much vigor and very skillful reasoning by ALPHONSE JOSEPH ADHEMER in his *Revolutions de la Mer*. This idea is, that by a change in the position of the earth's axis at long intervals, the bulk of the waters on the globe are thrown in an irresistible mass from one pole toward the other, producing a terrific tumult of the elements and a general cataclysm, thus accounting for many of the geological changes which can be clearly traced on the surface and in the crust of the earth. Many of the phenomena more generally explained by what is known as the "glacial theory," are declared in this book to be the result of a vast deluge sweeping from the north. Such are the deposition of boulders, known as "drift," the grinding and furrowing of mountains on their northern slopes, and the accumulation of masses of mixed material in beds and strata. But the most important innovation which this doctrine would make in geological science is to be found in its explanation of the immense coal fields, in which fuel for the world was stored up in past geological ages. The generally-received hypothesis is, that gigantic growths of vegetable matter were submerged and buried upon the spot where they had flourished in rank luxuriance, such as would be impossible in anything approaching the present condition of the soil and atmosphere. The weakness of this theory is pointed out, and it is claimed that the carbonaceous deposits were made by a deluge which came from the north with relentless force, shaving the forests and all vegetation from the higher lands and sweeping it into the basins and depressions, where it was covered with layers of other material, brought down by the same agency. As a speculation on the causes of geological phenomena, the book is certainly worthy the attention of scholars. As a practical matter, these "cyclical deluges" do not particularly interest the present generation or their immediate posterity, for the last catastrophe of the sort was that popularly known as "Noah's flood," or, in scientific phrase, the "Diluvium of the North," and the next, which is to come from the South, is at the comfortable distance of sixty-three centuries. The whole subject is very clearly set forth in about 140 pages of excellent print, and its perusal will not be found an irksome task.

A CONDENSED SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By WILLIAM SWINTON, A. M. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.

It has been known to the public for some time that Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON, the well-known writer of historical works relative to the late war, and now Professor of History in the University of California, was preparing a history of the United States specially adapted for use in schools, or as he expresses it, "constructed for definite results in recitation." A first-class history for recitations in public schools is, of course, a matter of great importance, but hitherto no one seems to have comprehended clearly what such a book should be. At all events, there has never been anything which was at all satisfactory. From Mr. SWINTON something better was anticipated, and we are bound to say the public will not be disappointed. The facts of our history are stated in his book in clear, concise, and pointed paragraphs, easily understood and remembered, and the general arrangement is admirable. There is no waste of words in descriptions or impertinent disquisitions which only embarrass the minds of young people and produce no "definite results." The history is divided into four periods, viz., discoveries, history of the colonies, the Revolutionary War and the constitutional period; and under each of these the matter is arranged in a clear and systematic manner. One peculiarity which relieves the later history from much of the confusion that is generally found in school-books is the separate treatment of the founding of new States in the West and on the Pacific coast. At convenient intervals throughout the book there are "topical reviews," which add very much to its value. In these all the important points are brought up anew in consecutive order by a mere mention of the events, persons, places and dates concerned. The book is also illustrated with portraits, State seals, and valuable maps throughout. It is, in fact, what can rarely be said of any book, precisely what it professes to be, and what it ought to be, in order to serve the purpose for which it is designed.

THE ANGEL IN THE CLOUD. By EDWIN W. FULLER. New-York: E. J. HALE & SON.

It is a matter of some surprise to meet with a hundred pages of blank verse in these days of discouragement for poets, and that surprise is changed to utter astonishment at finding any tolerable degree of merit in the lines. Any one, however, who will take the trouble to read this poem through will be forced to admit that it has merit, and will find the perusal a pleasure rather than the tedious process which he had a right to anticipate. It is a philosophical production, the object of which is to state in the strongest manner the doubts which arise in the minds of the skeptical with regard to the significance of life, and the grounds for any faith in a benign, overruling Providence; and then to lay those doubts at rest by still stronger arguments in favor of universal harmony and the ultimate beneficence of all the ways of the Creator. This does not appear like an attractive subject for poetry, but there is so much thought displayed, such ingenious reasoning and skillful handling of language, that one finishes the book without thinking of the anticipated weariness. The versification is smooth and varied in cadence, and the writer's command of language and of fine illustration is quite remarkable.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT BETWEEN ROMANISM AND PROTESTANTISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Rev. J. J. SMITH, D. D. New-York: E. GOODENOUGH.

The ground work of this volume is made up of a series of letters published in a religious paper a year ago or more, in view of the attempts of the Roman Catholics to expel the Bible from the public schools, and their general hostility to our system of popular education. The matter then published has been very much expanded, and now makes a book of nearly 300 pages. The writer takes the ground that Romanism is antagonistic to the spirit of our free institutions, and is endeavoring to overthrow and destroy them. He shows from statements of facts and the testimony of leading Catholics themselves, that the Church of Rome is opposed to our school system, and to a general use of the Bible in those schools or elsewhere. He undertakes to prove from history that the spirit of that Church is aggressive and despotic, and that the Papal hierarchy wishes only to obtain the power which it is already rapidly acquiring on this continent, entirely to overturn our system of government and destroy the free institutions which have been built up at so great a cost. The book is, in fact, what may be called the extreme Protestant view of the character and purposes of Roman Catholicism in this country, and as such is an important contribution to the great controversy which must inevitably attract a good deal of attention in the next few years.

MORE HAPPY THOUGHTS. By F. C. BURNAND. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

This second series of Mr. BURNAND'S *Happy Thoughts* is quite as humorous and readable as the first. It was originally published in successive numbers of *Punch*, but was well worth republication in book form. The author professes to give his experience for a few months at his home in the country, on a visit to London, and during a season at the baths at Aix. The incidents and anecdotes of every-day life are given with such an odd humor, and such an appearance of simplicity and surprise at their being so different from what one expects, that the effect on the reader is one of constant amusement. No one who begins the book is likely to put it down until he reaches the point where the "happy thought" suddenly occurs to the writer to "drop the subject," and he finds he is at the end of the volume. It is published in the neat "handy volume" style, and is just the thing for a Summer holiday.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE THROUGH THE EMPIRE STATE. Albany: Mrs. S. S. COLT.

This "Guide" takes one from New-York City to Albany by way of the Hudson River, pointing out on the way all places of historical or social interest, and giving an account of the towns and other important objects. Thence it directs us along the principal lines of travel into the interior of the State, giving a glimpse of the towns, lakes and places of interest and public resort, including Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls, the Adirondacks, and northern lakes. The information which it gives is of a general historical and topographical character, rather than more practical but less interesting particulars about railroads, hotels, and the cost of traveling and subsisting in different places. It is excellently printed on smooth, white paper, and profusely illustrated. It is rather cumbersome as a practical guide-book for travelers, but contains much interesting and valuable information.

INSIDE PARIS DURING THE SIEGE. By an Oxford Graduate. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

This is one of a number of such books which are to be expected, and has the advantage of appearing early in the field. There were, no doubt, shut up in Paris during the siege, many intelligent men who appreciated the advantages as well as disadvantages of the situation, and kept a careful record of the scenes and events amid which they lived for those many exciting weeks. Whether an Oxford graduate or not matters little, but any one who could describe in graphic sentences what was going on about him, could not fail to make an interesting book. Thus the writer of the volume before us has certainly done. The greater part of the book is in the form of a diary, written from day to day in the midst of the beleaguered city. It gives a vivid picture of Parisian life and feeling during the siege, and will be found well worth the reading.

THE STUDENT'S ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY. By Sir CHARLES LYELL. Bart., F. R. S. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The reputation of Sir CHARLES LYELL as a writer on geology is so well established that no one needs to be told of any new work of his on the subject that it deserves a place in the first rank. This book is a duodecimo volume of some 600 pages, in which are set forth those general facts and principles in the science of geology with which every person laying claim to culture should be familiar. It, therefore, meets not a special want of a single class of students, but a universal want felt among all intelligent people. It is filled with illustrations, which serve to make the text more easily intelligible, and to give a clearer idea than any description could do.

Books Received.

—*United States Import Duties, Under Existing Laws and Decisions, and Digest of the Tariff Laws.* By SAMUEL T. MORGAN. Baltimore: TURNBULL BROTHERS. This is the second edition of a very useful manual. It will be found to contain, in small compass, all the information needed on the subject of our import duties and tariff laws, and will be of great value to those whose business renders an acquaintance with the subject of any importance.

—*The Daily News Correspondence of the War Between Germany and France, 1870-71.* Edited with Notes and Comments. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. This collection of letters is now complete, and is put forth in one handsome volume. It is illustrated with maps and charts, and contains a valuable chronological table of the events of the war. It is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to the history of this memorable struggle.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Times and the Staats Zeitung.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have had the good fortune to make friends and to disarm enemies, and all this because you made yourself the firm and intrepid standard-bearer of a good cause, and identified your interests with those of the people at large. With increasing admiration have I watched the course of your journal, and now that it has become a power in the land and has rallied around itself, almost as a body-guard—determined to do battle and to conquer a victory—all good and honest citizens, the confidence in a speedy triumph of your efforts is indestructibly rooted in my soul of souls. The intrinsic force of your cause—which is the people's, the City's, and the country's cause—no less than the extraordinary talent, ability, tact, fairness, courage, perseverance, and the irrefutable logic you displayed throughout the struggle with powerful antagonists have at last broken the lethargic spell which threatened to deliver the first city of America over to ruin and perdition. Your laurels are fairly won, but resolved to prove yourself worthy of them in the eyes of all right-thinking men to whom honesty and purity are more essential than party platforms and measures, you have done another good deed by proclaiming a doctrine which should necessarily underlie all Republican self-government, yet which has hitherto been sadly ignored in our State and communal administrations.

The execrable war-cry, "To the victors belong the spoils," which has so long and disastrously ruled American politics, is neither in harmony with the spirit of our institutions and the requirements of our civilization, nor conducive to the welfare of the land; it is immoral, injurious, unrepublican. Let it be banished from our politics; let it be consigned, together with slavery and other crimes of the past, to a common grave, and let it be supplanted by the good democratic doctrine: Good, pure and honest men alone must make and administer the laws in town, county, State and country.

The honest people of this City will gladly hail your wise and patriotic determination to support only good and true men, irrespective of party and nationality, for legislative and municipal offices—men of undoubted honor and of incorruptible integrity. This is the right remedy for our diseased body politic, and I firmly trust it will prove to be radical and specific. What have the mutable, transient and ephemeral party issues, which but too often are a mere offspring of circumstances and interests, to do with the government of our City or State? The only parties to be recognized in the reform of our municipal administration are the party of the honest and the party of the dishonest. This principle once established in our midst, and New-York City will not only redeem herself, but practically solve the difficult problem of civil service reform, which alone can give us faithful, efficient and trustworthy officials. Nothing has made Prussia greater and more powerful than its honest, economical, intelligent Government, as administered throughout all its ramifications by a body of severely honorable, faithful and incorruptible public servants.

While cordially applauding the priceless merits of the TIMES, I cannot, as a German, but rejoice over the proud and independent attitude which the *Staats Zeitung* has of late assumed. I never belonged to those who imputed to that popular and influential paper selfish and dishonest motives, servility, or any excessive partisan spirit. I could always discover in its columns a certain freedom and independence of judgment, and a certain fairness of statement that distinguished it favorably from most of the Democratic contemporaries. That such a paper—thoroughly honorable and conscientious, as I believe it to be—should sever its connections with a corrupt political faction, pronounce in favor of honest and good government, and exert its potent influence in that direction, was to be foreseen, and I only trust it will push its good work with the utmost zeal and energy, and help inaugurating a new era, a new starting-point for German-American politics, based upon the indestructible, eternal principles of liberty, justice and honesty.

At any rate, the present attitude of the *Staats Zeitung*, which fashions and molds the political sentiments of thousands and thousands, here and elsewhere, augurs well for the future, and if it will co-operate with the TIMES and lend its aid and influence for the consummation of the favorite idea of all liberal, enlightened and intelligent Germans—the idea of a close union of the American and German elements for the establishment and maintenance of good, honest government—it will indeed prove a great benefactor, and earn the gratitude of a liberated people. The predictions I made in your paper some time ago, respecting the future movements among my countrymen, have been almost literally fulfilled, and in a much shorter space of time than the most optimistic mind could anticipate. And here is the place to give due credit to the German Democratic leaders for their prompt and unequivocal repudiation of fraud and corruption. They are among the first to cut loose from a powerful yet odious and rotten organization, and to give promise of exerting their influence among the masses in favor of a true and lasting reform. The Germans are slow and cautious, deliberate and non-explosive, but take my word, when once inspired with a great ideal thought and roused to political action, they move like an avalanche, irresistibly onward, and rest not until the day is carried. They will once more reassert their peculiar German right of thinking, and act in accordance with their judgment and conviction, and they will add to their civic virtues the proud distinction of upholding in the country of their adoption the principles of self-government and the purity of Republican institutions.

ADOLPH KESSLER, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

Timber for the Court-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of today, giving figures from CONNOLLY'S books, you speak of $42,000 being paid to ALLEN & STEVENS for timber, which, on the very face of it, must be an excessive charge. Forty-two thousand dollars would buy, at retail, over one million six hundred and eighty thousand feet of spruce timber, enough to build ten Court-houses the size of the one in question; and, if I mistake not, most of the beams were iron. However, that can be ascertained by an examination.

If they had bought the timber at wholesale, $42,000 would put over 2,000,000 feet on the ground, enough to put three Court-houses up solid, without a room in them. How much more swindling are you going to expose? Is it not time some action was taken, or do the people of New-York wish to be swindled always? I have voted my last Democratic vote. E. S.,

An Old Lumber Merchant.

MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871.

Coal-Stealing at Perth Amboy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you are exposing the frauds and stealings of the present time, it may be well to let a little light on the subject of coal-stealing in this harbor. The coal-boats towed from New-Brunswick to New-York generally come down the Raritan River with the tide, anchor opposite Perth Amboy, and wait for rising tide to go up the Sound. This occurs at night as often as in day-time. Several of so-called respectable citizens go out to the tows in their skiffs, and for $2 to $4 buy of the boatmen a skiff-load of coal, from one to three tons. This business has been carried on for some years, and it can safely be said that hundreds of tons of coal thus come into this place yearly.

If we had an efficient Police, or a newspaper published by an efficient editor, this nefarious business would long since have been broken up. The writer knows that application has been made at Capt. YOUNG'S Detective Police Office, in Broadway, to put a stop to it, by disinterested parties; but not being willing to pay for such services, and they seeing no money in it, would do nothing.

It seems that all which can be done is to ventilate the fact for the benefit of shippers at Mauch Chunk and coal agents at Trinity Building, New-York.

The names of individuals can be had in Perth Amboy for the mere asking, with all particulars respecting the selling of coal by boatmen, and the knowledge of the fact by the officers of the steamers towing the coal-boats.

SUBSCRIBER.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

The "Tammanyerats."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit an outsider (though an interested observer) to make a suggestion through your valuable paper to the public? It is evident that the forces are being mustered on both sides for a desperate fight between honorable municipal administration and Tammany roguery. Also, that Tammany will try to identify its interests with those of the Democratic Party. For the sake of convenience and conciseness, I would suggest that the supporters of Tammany be hereafter called Tammanyerats, in distinction from good Democrats. This would perpetuate the crime, in a word, for the warning of all the future. How does this strike you?

OUTSIDER.

The Cleanliness of Our City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an evidence of the wretched condition of our City in a sanitary point of view, and of its present inability to resist any pestilence which filthiness may generate, I beg to mention the following facts: In the open lots between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets and Second and Third avenues, a dead horse has been suffered to remain since Wednesday, Aug. 23. It has been reported to the Police at least one dozen times; and at the district office I am informed that five telegrams have been sent to the Board of Health, calling attention to the matter. The carcass is there yet, and the stench from it is sufficient to breed a pestilence worse than the plagues of Egypt!

Another nuisance to the citizens residing in the neighborhood is that the large, low lots lying west of Second-avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, are made the receptacles for the yeast and *débris* of three large breweries and certain wells, and the atmosphere is thoroughly impregnated with the most stifling and sickening odors ever inhaled by man. Complaints are of no avail, and we are quietly awaiting the appearance of some epidemic as a reward for our apathy and indifference to such inflictions. We appeal to you to know whether nothing can be done. J. S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago the Health Board pretended to have abated the nuisance of filling in the low grounds on the East River, between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Tenth streets, with rotting garbage and filth of the vilest sort, but of late the stench from there has been so sickening that parties living in, or passing the vicinity in the cars and boats, continually receive the most urgent invitations to vomit, and a first-class chance of contracting cholera or some other equally dangerous disease. Large boat-loads of this terrible-smelling and disease-spreading stuff are daily taken to the location above named and spread about the flats by things bearing the semblance of men. Now, can nothing or will nothing be done to abate this attempt to breed a pestilence?

If we have a Board of Health in more than a name, will they relieve the residents of Yorkville and Harlem of this curse?

If the Board of Health refuse their aid, would we do wrong to catch the owners of the property and the contractors and bury them to their necks in the filth, when they would speedily be smothered by the stench with which Harlem and Yorkville will surely be depopulated if cholera does make its appearance?

HEALTH.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871.

"All in the Family."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the items in the "Court-house" account printed in the TIMES to-day, is one in favor of the "Johnson Rotary Lock Company" of $2,600 and upward for locks. Hereby hangs a tale. A year or more since I chanced to be at the said "Company's" office, (No. 2 Dey-street,) and on inquiring what amount they paid as internal revenue tax for license to manufacture, I was the recipient of the following information: "We (Johnson Rotary Lock Company) don't pay any tax." My informant went on to say that the Collector had demanded from them the regular tax, but they paid to attention to the matter. Finally the Collector personally called on them for the same, threatening, in case of non-payment, to seize their stock and close them out. The representatives of the aforesaid "Co." said "he told him to go ahead." Whereupon the Collector asked, "Who is the Johnson Rotary Lock Co.?" I do not now remember all of the names he said he gave the Collector, but I do recollect what one of them was, WM. M. TWEED and another "CHARLEY" CORNELL. The effect upon the Collector, of the announcement of these magical names, was such that he was satisfied by merely ejaculating h—ll!

Now, is it not convenient to have these little "Co.'s" all in the family ("Ring") way, (albeit "some of the claims may be exorbitant!")—which accounts for the monstrous sum of $2,600 or more paid, or to be paid, for locks for the new "Court-house."

A. C.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

The Dirty Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning an excellent paragraph upon the subject of the condition of the streets and the lack of due attention to them, but the article referred to contains this erroneous statement: "There is no money to spend in keeping the City in a decent state." If this is not an error how is it that JOHN L. BROWN, the street cleaning contractor, was paid one hundred and forty thousand dollars for cleaning the streets of the City during the months of June and July?—streets which have not probably during those months received the wholesome attentions of a broom at all. My statement of the amount paid is supported by Mayor HALL'S report. Possibly this man BROWN is inside, and gets his money anyhow.

DEMOCRATIC TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

Honest Folks versus the Rogues—Work for New-York Women to Do This Week.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not often that we women can take an active part in public matters without stepping out of the path of womanly propriety, but just now has come one of those times. Let every woman—young or old, rich or poor, married or single—exert all her energies to induce every man whom she can influence to attend the meeting on Monday next. Let us have such an expression of public opinion on that occasion as shall convince Tammany & Co. that this thing is not going to "blow over," as they have fondly hoped. Let us feel that the iniquity of our City rulers is ended at last, and that our men of honor and honesty, of wealth and position, and of American birth will hereafter rule our noble City. Cannot and will not the women of New-York do this little thing to help bring about so grand a result?

HELEN.

The New-York Republican Convention.

From Harper's Weekly.

The public situation requires that the Republican Convention of New-York shall be one of reform and progress. The betrayal of fundamental rights and the hideous corruption which has been established where the Democratic Party is in the unquestioned ascendency forbid the hope of relief from that party. Let the Republican Convention, therefore, represent the citizens of New-York who are resolved that in their State the equal rights of all shall be acknowledged, and shall not be surrendered to a mob; the citizens who are resolved that at least an effort shall be made to stop the corruption which has not only mastered the City, but has made the Legislature a by-word; the citizens who are resolved that the Erie iniquities sanctioned by the Democratic Governor at the command of the Ring, steeping the State in disgrace, shall be probed and cured if the people have the power to do it. Let the declared State policy of the Convention be a rallying cry to every voter who values morality and public honor, and who believes that knaves cannot be in power without endangering the commonwealth of honest men.

Then, as an important section of the great Republican Party of the country, let the Republicans of New-York declare for a general and final amnesty. The disqualification which now exists is a mere exasperation. Senator MORTON said at St. Louis that he would never vote to relieve DAVIS, BECKINRIDGE and TOOMBS. Let the Republicans of New-York say to him that he ought either to punish those men or to release them from a contemptible proscription. Let him punish, if that is wise. But if it is not, as he agrees, let him forego the statesmanship of pouting. With equal distinctness let the Convention pronounce for revenue reform—for a radical revision of the cumbrous tariff with a view to the utmost practicable remission of taxation upon the raw materials of industry, and to raising the revenue from a few great sources. Not less emphatically should it declare for such a reform of the system of the civil service as would secure honest and efficient officers, and restrict or abolish patronage, the root of bitterness in our political contests. Since, also, the President frankly referred the subject of San Domingo annexation to Congress, let Congress hear what the Republicans of New-York think of the desirability of tropical territorial expansion. If they favor it, nothing would so help it as an expression of their favor. If they are opposed to it, Congress will certainly heed their opinion.

The Convention will point with pride, of course, to the achievements of Gen. GRANT'S administration: The adoption of the great amendment, the restoration of the Union as the defense of the equal rights of all citizens, the steady diminution of the debt, the reduction of taxation, the humanity of the Indian policy, the friendly and honorable and noble settlement of the most menacing foreign difficulty, the increasing economy of administration, the unprecedented respect with which the national name is every where regarded. And if to these the Convention should add an expression of the general confidence of the country in the upright and patriotic purpose of the President, we believe it would speak for the great body of Republicans in New-York and in the country.

As the Convention is the high and final party tribunal, it should express its decisive condemnation of all who encourage selfish and personal dissensions in the party. Under our present wretched system of the civil service the Administration can be legitimately opposed upon the ground of the distribution of patronage only when it feeds the enemy, as the phrase is. But Senator FENTON said truly, in his speech at Niagara Falls: "It should be of little moment who occupy official positions, or enjoy the favor of Federal patronage, so that they are capable and honest men, who fairly and efficiently reflect the good faith and the sound principles of the party." To Republican, therefore, who approves the present system, can oppose the Administration upon this ground without condemnation as an out foolishly angry with the ins, and he must bear the responsibility of fostering party discord which may end in national disaster.

It will be our own fault if we do not improve to the utmost the opportunity of Republican success which events offer in the State of New-York. Our friends in other States may rightfully demand that we virtually settle the Presidential election of next year by showing that New-York is essentially Republican. It is the "off year," and we cannot hope to prove our fullest strength; but we can at least show that the strength is here. Continued Republican division in the State may secure Democratic success, but it can do nothing else. Were it a division of principle, we certainly should not expect union. But what principle is involved? Let us speak plainly. Senator FENTON and his friends are alleged to be opposed to the renomination of the President. But their hostility is not, as we understand, one of principle, but is is personal. That is to say, they do not oppose the renomination because they condemn the conduct of the President as unconstitutional—indeed, Senator FENTON has generally supported him—but because they think him, for their reasons, unavailable. It is supposed, therefore, that if the Senator's friends control the Convention, its silence in regard to the President will be interpreted as a tacit condemnation by New-York.

Assume that this is true, that Senator FENTON'S policy governs the Convention, and that the candidates nominated are not favorable to the renomination, but how would their defeat by the indifference of the friends of the Administration prove that the New-York Republicans are favorable to the President? The best way to secure the election of any Republican President next year is to prove that New-York is Republican this year. On the other hand, suppose that the friends of the President prevail in the Convention. In that case would those who oppose the renomination permit the State to go by default less success should show that the President could carry New-York? What honest Republican who believed it would for the moment consent to be identified with a faction so miserably selfish? There are, undoubtedly, Republicans in New-York who are unfriendly to the renomination of Gen. GRANT, but there is no Republican worthy the name who would try to prevent that nomination by conniving at Democratic success.

The Convention, therefore, may justly expect and require the most honorable fidelity from the whole party, whatever may be individual preferences for national candidates. Let it advocate thorough reform in the State, and a wise heroism in the national policy. Let its voice be as the sound of a trumpet. Let its plain and fearless declarations show to the American people that the Republican Party is, as it always has been, the party of just and humane principles, and, therefore, of national glory.

Where is the Virginius?

The famous privateer *Virginius* has not been heard from for some weeks, but a private letter from Panama states that on the 21st of last month a steamer called the *Virginia*, flying the American flag, arrived at Aspinwall. Intending to go to Jamaica she ran short of coals, and had to put into Porto Cabello, where she will undergo repairs that will probably detain her a couple of months. She is supposed to be a Cuban privateer or blockade-runner, and may be the missing *Virginius*. She will be closely watched by the Spanish war vessels.

THE HALIFAX REGATTA.

The Course and the Boat Crews—Interesting Gossip About the Men.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following interesting details:

"The Halifax Royal Yacht Club, which was established on the 23d of March, 1857, and is foremost in promoting aquatic sports in this section, was the originator of the present carnival, and the starting-point for all the races is to be from boats stationed in the harbor exactly opposite their elegant boat-house on the water-side at Richmond, on the north suburbs of Halifax.

The course, which has been carefully measured nautically, begins and extends more than three miles down the noble harbor. The grand four-oared race for the championship of the world on Wednesday will really be over a distance of seven miles less 160 yards, since the nautical measurement is much more favorable than that of ordinarily employed on the Keuwebeccacis. The coming race for the championship is exciting the intensest curiosity, both on account of the large prize, $2,000, and the curious relations of the contestants.

The Tyne crew, which has just lost RENFORTH, professes to entertain no hopes of winning. BRIGHT, the substitute, has hardly been in a boat for three months, and has not kept himself in tolerable training previous to RENFORTH'S death, but they say they are desirous of getting something for RENFORTH'S widow, and if they should win by chance they should greatly rejoice. In addition to this, they do not like to see the St. John men so confident, and are anxious to beat them. They are still undecided whether or not to come to the United States. Should they get through the four-oared race with any distinction, they will doubtless lay their oars in American waters, but the spirit of the crew seems quite broken.

The Halifax four-oared crews entered for the great race are physically of magnificent build, but, as scientific oarsmen, stand but little chance beside the English, the New-Brunswickers, or the Americans.

The American crew. The latter, by the way, are looked upon with a very healthy reverence up here, and since they have been seen to try one or two little spurts against the Taylor-Winship crew, while training, with considerable success, an enthusiastic Yankee has bet $250 to $250 upon them against the field, but the course will be sure to give them so much to do that they cannot expect to come in second, or hardly third.

The Pryor Halifax crew has an immense heavy boat, weighing about 145 pounds, and being 41 feet long by 19 inches wide. They think that rough water, to which they are accustomed, would enable them to come in at least second or third; but the St. John men will not row unless the harbor is like a mill-pond. The names, positions and weights of the Pryor crew are as follows: George Brown, bow, 154; Thomas Hays, second, 168; Warren Gray, third, 168; James McGrath, stroke, 164.

The Tangier Halifax crew has a boat 42½ feet long, 18 inches wide, weighing 108 pounds. She is 8 inches deep, and is built out of Spanish cedar by ELLIOTT, of Greenpoint, Long Island, and both the Halifax crews have the stiff provincial style of rowing which the Englishmen find so peculiar in the powerful St. John crew. The Tangier crew is made up as follows: E. Monk, bow, 170; Leonard Young, second, 176; Ezra Weeks, third, 153; Edward Tracey, stroke, 164.

The Roche crew. The third Halifax crew which is entered is called the Roche, and is composed as follows: Wm. Beckwith, bow, 135; Louis Hefler, second, 153; David Parker, third, 152; John Young, stroke, 144. The Pryor crew's colors are blue, the Tangiers have announced none, and the Roche will wear red, with white diamond. I visited the Taylor-Winship crew, at their quarters at the Atlantic Hotel, today, and found them all hearty, clever, North Country Englishmen, heavy in build, with tremendously-developed muscles, and a dialect almost impossible to understand. I was obliged to ask the name of the boat in which they propose to row four times before I could make it out from WINSHIP'S lips. TAYLOR, the bow, and veteran of the crew, is past thirty, but looks still very young and vigorous. He has a clear-cut, expressive face, with sparkling eyes, wears a very light mustache and small tuft of whiskers. His career has been a very long one, full of triumphs, and the number of races in which he has rowed is legion. WINSHIP, the stroke, is also very well known in all the Tyne region, and both he and TAYLOR are famous throughout the Provinces, because they were of the crew which beat the St. John men at Lachine last year. Both the men, who have been so intimately associated with RENFORTH, feel his loss deeply, and one of them, when he heard of the champion's death, cried out, "Me God! are ye sure its comed correct?" WINSHIP is a thin-featured man, with but little beard, and about twenty-eight years of age. He is a stalwart and scientific oarsman, and to see him pull in his place as stroke is a treat to all who admire the English style of rowing. SADLER is the only Thames man in the crew, just as KELLEY is the only one in the Renforth organization. His latest exploit, and one of a great many brilliant ones, was beating KELLEY last year upon the Thames in a single-scull race. SADLER has also carried off the prize for single sculls at the Thames regatta, which is considered a great distinction. He is the tallest of the crew, talks with the least dialect, and sits number two in the boat. He will probably enter in the single-scull race of Thursday, in which I learn both KELLEY and CHAMBERS have entered. Thursday promises to furnish quite as good sport as Wednesday. BAGNALL, who sits number three in the Taylor-Winship crew, is a young man, who thus far has done the most extraordinary feats in rowing. He has signalized himself especially in one or two single-scull races, and has never been beaten yet when rowing alone. He is a young man of powerful build, with a plain, English riverman's face, full of the lines of weather, and admirably trained. The Taylor-Winship crew intend in any event to go to Saratoga and enter for the grand prize. They will row in Wednesday's grand race in a boat built by JEW

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Resume of the Operations of the Bureaus—Important Action as to Tenement-Houses, Garbage and Public Markets—Movements and Fatality of Disease.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Health was held yesterday, with President BOSWORTH in the chair. Upon the report of the Attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in four cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, eight cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and three cases of violations of the sanitary code. An order was also presented requiring the tenement-house, No. 33 Cherry-street, which contains four families, to be vacated before noon of Sept. 1, it being considered unsafe.

The Sanitary Committee presented the weekly reports of the operations of the several bureaus.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, reported a total of 1,164 inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows: 1 public building, 434 tenement-houses, 43 private dwellings, 24 other dwellings, 52 manufactories and work-shops, 6 stores and warehouses, 60 stables, 21 markets, 1 tannery, 14 manure dumps, 6 fat-rendering establishments, 4 slaughter-houses, 8 dumping grounds, 25 sunken and vacant lots, 71 yards, courts and areas, 48 cellars and basements, 39 waste-pipes and drains, 93 privies and water-closets, 97 streets, gutters and sidewalks, 1 street catch-basin, 3 piers, 8 other nuisances, 5 cisterns and cess-pools, 4 dangerous stairways. 38 cases of contagious diseases visited. The total number of reports received was 468. During the week 90 complaints have been received from citizens, and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. The vaccinating corps visited and offered gratuitous vaccination to 6,073 families. The number of primary vaccinations was 218, the number of revaccinations was 2,552, making a total of 2,770 vaccinations. The number of factories visited during the week where vaccination was offered was 122, and 12 primary and 796 revaccinations were performed. The City Sanitary Inspector reports that the Disinfecting Corps have visited, disinfected, and fumigated 77 premises where contagious diseases were found, besides a number of streets and gutters. A portion of these streets were disinfected with fresh slacked lime, and the remainder, including the most filthy, with the Girondin disinfectant, which proves by far the most effective, arresting and destroying the most offensive odors almost instantly. Also, during the past week, thirty-three sinks and cess-pools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits of the Board. Thirty-four complaints concerning street pavements, &c., were referred to the proper departments. There have also been 3,007 cattle inspected at the market yards, of which forty-three were found bruised. One was found sick and held three days for recovery, after which it was allowed to be sent to the slaughter-house.

Dr. CHAS. P. RUSSEL, Register of Records, reported that there were registered during the past week 537 deaths, being 33 less than for the previous week, and 34 less than for the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic affections caused 220 deaths; constitutional, 99; local, 135; developmental, 46, and violent causes, 37. The fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 17 to 7, and those of scarlatina from 14 to 6, being in the former instance the lowest weekly number since the week ending Jan. 21, and in the latter the lowest during the present year. It is extremely satisfactory to note this decline in the mortality of two such formidable diseases, and especially in that of small-pox, which has continued so persistently epidemic. Measles caused but 3 deaths in the past week against 5 in the previous. Whooping-cough, on the other hand, after a period of comparative quiescence, has evinced during the present month a tendency to increase, and in the past week produced 18 deaths, its greatest weekly mortality within five years. Typhus fever caused 2 deaths, an increase of 1, and typhoid 6, a decrease of 1. The mortality from diarrhœal diseases fell from 168 to 156, less by 20 than for the same week of 1870. Only 54 deaths were ascribed to phthisis pulmonalis, its lowest weekly mortality during the present year.

During the week ending Aug. 12, there were registered in London, 1,568 deaths, including 96 from small-pox, and in Liverpool, 283 deaths, including 6 from small-pox. In Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sunderland, the fatal cases of small-pox had largely increased. In Paris, there were returned 676 deaths for the week ending Aug. 11; in Berlin, 772 (including 118 from small-pox,) during the week ending Aug. 10, and in Vienna, 290 during the week ending Aug. 5. In Rome, the month of July gave an annual death-rate of 34 in the thousand inhabitants.

The Inspector of Street-cleaning reported that the regular street-cleaning had been done as usual; also, the additional cleaning recommended by the Board. But the dilapidated pavements in many sections of the City cause it to be attended with unsatisfactory results, particularly when conjoined with the non-enforcement of the ordinances relative to throwing filth and garbage into the streets. "I visited," he said, "the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Wards on Sunday at the request of the Sanitary Committee and witnessed the utter disregard of the ordinances in relation to garbage. In Pell, Doyer, Bayard, Baxter, Park, Rose and other tenement-house streets, potato-peelings, melon-rinds, decayed fruit and vegetables, with kitchen-offal, were unceremoniously dumped into the street wherever there was a depression occasioned by the displacement of the cobble-stones, into which water had already accumulated from the recent rain."

The Sanitary Permit Inspector makes the following report of inspections:

I have caused to be examined the following places where permits have been granted, and find the parties are fully complying with all the requirements of the Code: No. 111 East Eighth-street, No. 148 East Fourth-street, No. 711 Eleventh-street, No. 94 First-avenue, No. 251 Third-avenue, No. 33 Avenue C, No. 167 First-avenue, No. 196 Avenue B.

The attorney submits the following outline of operations of the legal bureau during the week ending Aug. 26, 1871:

Number of actions commenced for non-compliance with orders, or violations of Health laws or ordinances.......50
Number of judgments obtained in pending actions....8
Number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint.......32
Number of complaints by Inspectors examined and form of order indorsed thereon.......238
Number of such complaints examined and returned for further inspection and report.......38

Capt. YULE, of the Sanitary Police, reported the seizure and removal to the Rendering Dock of the following quantities of diseased meats: Cattle, 1; sheep, 19; hogs, 1; veal, one carcass; veal, 27 pounds; mutton, 16 pounds; poultry, 90 pounds; lambs, 5 carcasses; beef, 860 pounds; corned beef, 55 pounds. He also reports the following loads of night soil returned at the different docks, viz: One Hundred and Sixth-street, 20 loads; Rivington-street, 340 loads; West Twenty-eighth-street, 125 loads.

A report of the Sanitary Committee was read, in which it is said that the prevalence and rapid progress westward of Asiatic cholera requires all possible sanitary measures to be taken for the safety of the City in any contingency. With this view the Board had ordered a thorough inspection of all the tenement houses in the City during the months of May and June, with the result of rendering them as cleanly as it was possible to make them. But they can only be kept clean by constant supervision, and the Committee recommended that another inspection be made, so far as is possible, with the force at the command of the Board, which cannot be increased without a proclamation of the imminence of an epidemic, which the Committee thinks would not be justified by the facts. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted. The same Committee made a resolution requiring the strict enforcement, on and after the 15th inst., of the ordinance requiring the placing of ashes and garbage in separate vessels, to be collected in separate carts by the street-cleaning contractor. A heated debate followed on a motion to refer, based on the claim that there was no evidence before the Board that the contractor has the carts ready to carry out the provisions of the ordinances, but so little attention was paid to the talk that the roll-call was interrupted by a demand for explanation, and the debate sprung up afresh. Finally the motion to refer was lost and the resolution adopted.

The Sanitary Committee also presented a report submitted by one of the City Sanitary Inspectors, describing the public markets as in a condition dangerous to the public health because of accumulations of filth and want of repairs. The Committee declared the markets to be in such condition that meats and vegetables are immediately struck with decay in the impure atmosphere, and thus become fruitful sources of diarrhœal diseases. The Committee concluded by saying that the Board had no power to clean these markets, whereupon another debate ensued, President BOSWORTH saying this doctrine was new to him, and that portion of the report was referred to the Committee of Law and Ordinances. The recommendations of the Inspector were that the Controller be requested to keep the markets clean, and the Department of Public Works to keep them in proper repair.

A resolution to appoint a Notary at a salary of $500 occupied some time, and a request from the City Sanitary Inspector to have three patrolmen placed under his orders for the enforcement of Quarantine orders, brought up the whole relations of the Health and Police Departments, and the request was finally denied.

The report on the movement of contagious diseases was as follows:

Week ending Aug. 19: Fevers—Typhus, 1; typhoid, 11; scarlet, 26; small-pox, 17; measles, 5; diphtheria, 5. Week ending Aug. 26: Fevers—Typhus, 6; typhoid, 10; relapsing, 1; scarlet, 24; small-pox, 20; measles, 5; diphtheria, 4.

The report on slaughter-houses showed them, with very few exceptions, to be in excellent sanitary condition. The Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE WALL-STREET FORGERIES.

Facts and Surmises—An Arrest by the Detectives Yesterday.

There are few additions to be made to the story related in the TIMES of yesterday in respect to the forgery committed by ABRAHAM VAN SAUN, whereby Mr. FRANCIS M. SMITH, of No. 38 Broad-street, was defrauded out of $50,000 in gold. It is only necessary to state that the forger, VAN SAUN, has not yet been arrested; that the principal of the firm, Mr. R. M. HARRIS, disclaims any connection of a business nature with him, and that VAN SAUN'S father professes to have no knowledge of his whereabouts or his business. It is suspected by some that the younger VAN SAUN was connected with a gang of swindlers and forgers, but there is no evidence thus far revealed to show this. The payment of the gold certificates has been stopped at the Sub-Treasury, but as they are payable to bearer it is not clear how their negotiation can be stopped. The numbers are of the A series, and are 2,495, 2,983 and 3,633, for $10,000 each. Yesterday Detective SAMPSON arrested AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER, a young man formerly in the employ of VAN SAUN, and took him to Police Head-quarters, where he was arraigned before Inspector DILKS, and being subsequently taken before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court, was remanded for further investigation. The detectives claim that they have nothing whatever against WHEELER, and would not even admit that he was under arrest, but they still held him in custody. There will probably be some new developments in this phase of the case today. The investigation is in charge of Detective TILLY.

The person who deposited the three amounts with J. J. CISCO & Co., and took certificates which were subsequently "raised" and attempted to be negotiated in Washington, left only three comparatively small sums on each visit, with Messrs. CISCO & Co., and these amounted in the aggregate to $316. The person who attempted to negotiate the certificates in Washington made nothing by his operation, for the warning was so promptly given in response to the telegraphic dispatch. As stated yesterday, the Messrs. CISCO lose nothing, but are gainers to the extent of the deposit made with them.

BERGH VS. VANDERBILT.

Alleged Cruelty to Horses on the Harlem Railroad—A Strong Appeal from Mr. Bergh.

Many complaints are received by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, relative to the inhuman treatment and slaughter of horses at Vanderbilt's Depot. Yesterday Mr. BERGH sent the following appeal to Commodore VANDERBILT on the subject:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1871.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.:

SIR: I beg permission to submit a copy of a letter just received—one of many similar—and to ask your prompt and serious consideration of the painful subject to which it alludes. I will also add that, in so far as the condition of the numerous tracks near your great depot at Forty-second-street is concerned, and the sufferings to your horses occasioned thereby, I am able to bear witness to the accuracy of its statements. Twice each week I have occasion to pass there, and the savage treatment of, and barbarous indifference to the agonies inflicted on your faithful dumb servants, are shocking to behold. Among the minor cruelties, it is of daily occurrence to see two poor horses beaten until they finally succeed in starting two heavily-loaded passenger-cars, which, when under way, frequently crush one or both animals, whose feet get caught in the numberless rails which intersect one another at that place, so faithfully described in the subjoined letter. Yesterday, shortly before I arrived at the depot, another horse was crushed and bled to death from the same cause. I well remember an observation you once made to me, to wit: "that there was no need of such societies as the one I represent; for the reason that people were sure to regard their own interests sufficiently to protect their animals from cruelty, without such interference." My own continuous experience exposes the fallacy of this convenient theory, and I herewith place before you proofs thereof, as well as of the still graver fact that a spirit of barbarous cruelty, the product of this careless belief, is constantly manifested on the part of your employes. The name of the author of the accompanying letter I withhold, but it, and other complaints of a similar kind, may be learnt on application to this office. The merciful sentiment of the present generation demands that the inferior beings be protected, and in accordance therewith institutions modeled on this one are being founded all over our country. Many persons, ignorant of the impartial operations of this Society, and justly indignant at these sorrowful exhibitions of cruelty to defenseless beings, are led to exclaim, "Shall the poor and necessitous only be punished and corporations and individuals of colossal wealth be permitted thus to violate the laws of Heaven and of man with impunity?" To this, and all similar demands, this Society interposes a stern and legal answer. No! and I now appeal to your humanity and commanding influence to put a stop to these disgraceful outrages, and visit in person the scene thereof.

I am your very obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH, President.

The following is the letter referred to in Mr. BERGH'S communication:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1871.

Henry Bergh, Esq., President:

DEAR SIR: Three horses have been torn and mangled this week on the tracks of the Harlem Railroad, near Forty-fifth-street, while drawing the heavy passenger-cars. The tracks are not in fit condition to drive horses over; and with two heavy cars attached, they are driven at a rapid rate; their feet get caught in the switches or between the tracks, (unpaved,) down they go, and broken legs and torn bodies are the result, as the cars go over them. Two horses mangled and torn to pieces on Sunday evening. One last evening, at 5½, hind leg broken short off so that the bone stuck out, and flank torn badly. The poor beast lay there all night, and was alive at 8 o'clock this morning; in the meantime one or more bullets having been fired into him by the Police without relieving the poor creature of his sufferings by putting an end to him, but on the other hand increasing his sufferings. Is there no way of having such a case put an end to without going through a routine of reports and red tape to find the man who is authorized to do it? If so the present law certainly in such cases serves to add to brute sufferings."

The Shanty Homicide.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of AGNES REILLY, who was found dead on Monday morning in the shanty occupied by herself and JAMES MCGAULEY in Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, as previously published in the TIMES. The evidence was quite voluminous, but did not show any new facts which are material. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death from congestion of the brain, which they believed had been accelerated by violence at the hands of JAMES MCGAULEY. The accused, who is sixty years of age, a native of Ireland, and a blacksmith, denied his guilt, but was committed for trial by the Coroner.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs;

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	75	76	78	74	76
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.76	..	29.69	..	29.57

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 74.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No.	No.
78—Edey vs. Persch.	195—Schmidt vs. Levy.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 30.

By Judge Spencer.

Peter A. Anner et al. vs. Samuel Heck; order granted.

In the matter of the application of Mary Ann Horrigan; order appointing guardian granted.

William Henry Brown et al. vs. R. Robert Codling et al.; order of reference to compute the amount due on the mortgage granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Curry vs. Sarah James et al.; motion to vacate injunction granted.

John McDonald vs. Sarah Jones et al.; order to continue injunction granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 30.

Before Judge Sutherland.

A PATIENT WIFE—FEES OF COUNSEL.

Mary J. McGuire vs. *Cornelius McGuire.*—This is an action for divorce on the ground of ill-treatment, and comes before the Court now on a motion on behalf of plaintiff for counsel fee and alimony. It appeared from the papers on plaintiff's behalf that during the sixteen years of their married life plaintiff had patiently submitted to be cuffed and kicked about three times a month by defendant, but patience ceasing to be a virtue, she commenced her present suit last August. It was also stated by counsel that defendant had had plaintiff arrested and brought before a Magistrate on a charge of drunkenness, but that she was discharged. Counsel for defendant soon made it apparent to the Court that since the notice of this motion was served the parties to the action had become reconciled and now live together. Counsel for plaintiff did not dispute the assertion that the parties had been reconciled, but thought he was justly entitled to his counsel fee in the case, and that defendant, who, he claimed, was worth $40,000, should be compelled to pay the amount.

Judge SUTHERLAND took the papers and reserved his decision.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Manuela Hernandez vs. *Melilon Mendoza.*—This is an action to recover damages for seduction under promise of marriage. Both parties are Cuban refugees, and the defendant is a cigar-maker. Application was made for an order of arrest against defendant on papers showing that plaintiff came to this City from Key West, Fla., under an engagement to marry, but after arriving here, instead of fulfilling his promise, defendant succeeded in effecting her disgrace, and then refused to marry her.

Judge SUTHERLAND granted the order.

Counsel suggested to the Court on getting the order, that when the Sheriff presented himself to defendant the latter would probably repent of his evil ways and marry the victim of his wiles.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 30.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114¼	200 Cons. Coal of Md.. 43
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.114¼	100 West. U. Tel....... 62¼
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅞	100 do...bet. call. 62¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114¼	100 do.........b3. 62⅜
7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.114⅛	300 Quicksilver Pf..... 20½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old 75	400 Pac. M. S. Co....... 52¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., bet. call.... 75¼	20 do.......... 52⅝
	100 Del. & Hud. C.....120
2,000 Va. St. 6s, old.. 63¼	100 Adams Express.... 84½
6,000 do...bet. call. 63¼	200 Reading R.....s60.114⅝
5,000 Va. 6s, Cons.... 65½	400 do........115⅛
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July. 58	1000 do.c.bet. call.115
	200 Panama R......... 74
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 97¼	100 C. & N. W. R...s3. 71
2,000 Long Dock bds. 92	200 N. J. Cen. R..b. c.108¼
5,000 Mich. S.S.F.bds.104	200 Chi. & R. I. R......111
5,000 Union P. R. 1st. 89¼	100 do.........c.111⅛
6,000 Union P. 10s, In. 87	100 do...bet. call.111⅛
4,000 U.Pac.7s,L.G.bs 83¾	200 Tol., Wab. & W.... 65¾
10,000 C. Pac. G. bds..100⅝	100 do....... 65⅜
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 86	100 do......s60. 65¼
5,000 St. L. & I.M. 1st bds..... 91½	200 do.............. 65⅝
	200 do.........s60. 65¼
	50 do......... 66
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 92¼	300 do...bet. call. 65⅞
2,000 H.&St.J. 8s.c.b.104¼	80 P., Ft. W. & C. G.100
2,000 C. & P.Con. S.F. 96	226 Morris & E. R..... 94
30 Chatham Bank.....170	10 H. & St. J. R..... 70¼
100 American Coal.... 68	30 H. & St. J. R. Pf. 82
100 Penn. Coal Co.....220	600 U. Pac. R........b. c. 32½
50 Spring M. Coal.... 73½	

SECOND BOARD.

$52,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3.........113⅜	300 Pacific Mail...... 53⅛
66,000 do..........113⅛	100 do...bet. call. 52¼
2,000 do..........113⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 50¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........113⅞	600 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 99
	600 do...bet. call. 98⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. '68.114⅛	70,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs..bet. call. 95
10,000 do.........114⅛	400 Erie Railway..b.c. 30⅞
22,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.114⅛	400 Harlem.........129
80,000 U. S. 6, Cur.....116	100 Chic. & N. W..... 71¼
42,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 75¼	200 Union Pac.......b.c. 32¼
500 Virginia 6s, new. 70	100 N. J. Cen.........b3.108¼
2,000 Cen. P. G'd bds.100⅝	100 Chic. & R. I...b.c.111⅛
25,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 88¾	300 Tol., W. & West.. 66½
1400 West. U. Tel..b.c. 62½	500 do.......... 66¼
100 Cons'd Coal of Md. 42¾	250 Del., L. & West...109¼
100 do........... 42⅝	200 do..........109½
100 do...bet. call. 42⅝	50 Han. & St. Jos.... 71⅛
100 Adams Express... 84½	

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

Most of the sales of Gold today were at 112⅝ ₱ cent. A bonus was paid, in some instances, for the use of the Cash Gold. The squeeze, however, was not general, but the scarcity of Gold for Cash delivery has further weakened the rates of Exchange, and 60 days' London is 108⅞@109 ₱ cent., with business in prime bills at 108⅞ ₱ cent. The short sight rate is down to 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent.

In the Public Funds there was a larger business done than yesterday or the day before. The 5-20s of 1867 are the leading attraction. They sold largely at 113⅞ ₱ cent. At noon the Treasury was offered $2,991,000 various 5-20s at or below the quotation of Gold, at the hour, 112⅝@112¾ ₱ cent., and the following offers were accepted to the amount —$1,000,000—advertised for:

Ed. Sweet & Co.	Chas. Allardice.
$3,550 '62, c.........112.41	$7,500 '65, n.........112.62
6,500 '62, r.........112.41	Bates & Brown.
2,600 '64, c.........112.41	4,850 '65, r., n.........112.49
16,850 '65, c., o.........112.41	1,000 '65, c., n.........112.49
5,000 '65, r., o.........112.41	Frederick Brown.
3,650 '65, c., n.........112.43	5,000 '65, r., o.........112.61
6,000 '65, r., n.........112.43	500 '65, r., n.........112.61
1,450 '67, c.........112.43	100 '67, r.........112.61
25,000 '65, c., n.........112.48	3,600 '62, c.........112.61
75,000 '67, c.........112.59	1,000 '64, c.........112.61
3,000 '62, c.........112.55	7,500 '65, c., o.........112.61
2,000 '64, c.........112.55	21,000 '65, c., n.........112.61
5,000 '65, c., n.........112.49	1,300 '67, c.........112.61
3,000 '67, c.........112.49	Humbert Brothers.
750 '67, r.........112.49	50,000 '64, c.........112.56
270 '64, c.........112.49	50,000 '64, c.........112.57
1,000 '64, c.........112.58	50,000 '64, c.........112.58
400 '65, c., o.........112.58	50,000 '64, c.........112.58½
4,000 '65, c., n.........112.58	50,000 '65, c., n.........112.59
600 '67, c.........112.58	50,000 '65, c., n.........112.59½
J. A. Zerega & Co.	50,000 '65, c., n.........112.60
50,000 '65, c.........112.55	50,000 '65, c., n.........112.61
Martin & Runyon.	Hatch & Foote.
1,000 '67, r.........112.58	9,000 '65, c., n.........112.60
1,950 '67, c.........112.58	1,000 '65, r., n.........112.60
200 '65, n.........112.58	1,500 '67, c.........112.60
1,850 '62.........112.58	19,000 '62, c.........112.60
White, Morris & Co.	3,600 '64, c.........112.60
2,000 '62, c.........112.50	G. Lancor.
3,400 '64, c.........112.50	50,000 '65, n.........112.59
2,600 '65, c., o.........112.50	100,000 '65, o.........112.49
15,000 '65, c., n.........112.50	A. Friedman.
2,000 '67, c.........112.50	22,200 '67, r.........112.62
Reid, Leo & Content.	Henry A. Heiser's Sons.
1,250 '62.........112.59	74,500 '62, r.........112.62
14,000 '65, n.........112.59	
Total.........$1,000,000	

To-morrow the Treasury will sell at least $1,000,000 Gold. The receipts into the Office for Customs today were $557,000, making $1,976,000 for the three days of the week.

Money is in free supply to the Brokers, on call loan, at 3@5 ₱ cent. We hear less about the mercantile demand this week, and prime short paper may be quoted at 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on the Street, and fair names at 6@7 ₱ cent. at Bank.

In the Southern State Bonds at the Stock Exchange there is an improvement in Tennessees of ½ ₱ cent., and in Missouris of ½ ₱ cent. The Railway mortgages, of established credit, are generally firm and on the advance, most of the old Western Currency Bonds scarce at the Board, and only occasionally offered in small lots. The Pacific Mortgages are advancing on the Centrals and Unions; the former are ⅞@1 ₱ cent. above par, with the prospect, while Gold keep up, of a further advance of 3@4 ₱ cent. on European orders to buy, and the Unions are up to 89⅛@89¼, and still on the rise, on the recent arrangement with Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & Co. to pay the Half-yearly Coupon in London, when desired by the foreign holder. The Missouri Pacifics are 89 ₱ cent. ex August Coupon.

The interest in the Railway movement at the Exchange is on the increase, and there was much animation today in New-York Central, Toledo and Wabash, and Reading, all at an advance on yesterday's prices, Wabash at one moment reaching 67⅞@68 ₱ cent. The cause of the rapid rise in the Stock from 62½ ₱ cent. is variously ascribed by the Street to increased earnings; to a closer alliance with the Lake Shore Company, who own one-sixth of the Wabash capital, and to the reputed large *short* interest in the stock among the Brokers. All these influences may have something to do with the advance, but the main cause is doubtless the improved confidence among the old and immediate friends of the Road, from its current and prospective earnings. In reference to New-York Central Stock and Scrip, the close approach to the Dividend period, (October,) and the immense Passenger as well as Freight traffic this Summer, as we remarked the other day, are inducing purchases in anticipation of the 4 ₱ cent. Dividend soon to come off the price of the Stock. The Reading *Bulls* (in Philadelphia) seem to have the Stock in complete control, and talk, of course, of higher prices. The Lake Shore and Rock Island movements were comparatively quiet today. The Union Pacific Stock slightly easier, notwithstanding the stiffness in the Bonds of the Road. The Erie Shares went up to 31⅛ ₱ cent., and Pittsburg suddenly advanced to 122½ ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous list, Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were steady.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railway speculation was animated to the close, with various ups and downs in the favorites of the day. The Public Funds left off strong:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 30.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
American Gold	112⅝	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98½	99⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅞	95⅛
Reading	114½	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111⅛
North-west Common	70⅞	71
North-west Preferred	91⅞	92
Pacific Mail	52⅝	53⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62½	62¾
Lake Shore	110⅞	111
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	45⅞
Toledo and Wabash	65⅛	67⅛
Western Telegraph	62½	61¾
Erie	30⅜	31
Union Pacific	32½	32⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30.

Gold receipts	$692,862 42
Gold payments	859,629 24
Gold balance	65,239,356 14
Currency receipts	453,075 21
Currency payments	606,730 89
Currency balance	9,017,097 74
Customs	557,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	800,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81.........117¾	5-20 coup., '67.........113⅝
6 ₱ ct., coup., '81.........118¾	5-20 coup., '68.........114
5-20 coup., '62.........114⅝	10-40 registered.........110⅞
5-20 coup., '64.........114⅝	10-40 coupon.........114⅝
5-20 coup., '65.........114⅝	6s, Currency.........115⅝
5-20 coup., n. issue, '65.113⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old..... 75	Alabama 8s.........100½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 75	Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat R. 87
Virginia 6s, old..... 63	Arkansas 6s, Funded. 53¼
Virginia 6s, new bds. 70	Ohio 6s, '75.........103
Virginia 6s, Reg., old. 52	Ohio 6s, '81.........104½
Virginia 6s, Con. bds. 65	Ohio 6s, '86.........106
Virginia 6s, Def. bds.. 29½	Ill. Canal bonds, '70..110
N. C. 6s, old..... 47	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77.....100
N. C. Funding act, '66. 34	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79.....100
N. C. Special tax..... 19	Ill. War Loan.........100
S. C., Jan. and July.. 57¾	Indiana 6s, War L.....100
S. C., April and Oct.. 60	Indiana 5s.........100
Missouri 6s..... 97¼	Michigan 6s, '73.........101
Mo. 6s, H. & St Jo. is. 96¼	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..108⅝
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅛
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75. 84	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107⅛
La. 8s of 1910..... 92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107⅛
California 7s.........112½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅛
Rhode Island 6s.........100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107⅛
Alabama 5s..... 69	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 92¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 84½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 90	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n. 90	Han. & Naples 1st.... 87¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101½	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76.100	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 87½
Erie 1st Ext.........101½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 86½
Erie 1st Ind.......... 95	Galena & Chic. Ext...100
Erie 7s 2d, '79......... 98	Galena & Chic. 2d.... 98
Erie 7s 3d, '83......... 96	Chic., R. I. & Pac....102
Erie 7s 4th, '80......... 89½	Morris & Essex 1st...104½
B., N. Y. & E., 1st, '77. 94	Morris & Essex 2d.... 97
Long Dock Bonds.... 91⅞	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st. 103
H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85..104¼	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d.101
H. R. 7s 3d, '75....... 102	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d. 99
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds. 94½	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. E. bs.104
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..120½	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F. 95½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.111⅞	Cleve & Pitts. 2d......100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 99	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d...... 97
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ₱ c.103	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 83½
Pac. R. 7s guar't by Mo.100½	Chic. & Alton S. F....102
Central Pacific Bonds.100⅝	Chic. & Alton Inc..... 95
Union Pac. 1st bds.... 88¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st......100⅝
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 83¾	Ohio & Miss. Con..... 93¾
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 86⅞	Dub. & S. City 1st.... 98¾
Bellev'e&S Ill. R. 1st 8s 97	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....107½
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 99	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 95½
Alton & T. H. 2d Prf. 86	Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 93¾
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 77¼	Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 88
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 92⅝	Marietta & Cin. 1st... 96
Chi. & N. W. Conv. bds. 92¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 95
Chi. & N. W. Ext'n bds. 90⅝	Joliet & Chic. 1st......107
Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 97¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 88¾
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..104	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 68
Del., Lack. & W'n 1st.101	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 89
Del., Lack. & W'n 2d. 99	Tol., Peo. & W., 2d M. 79½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext... 96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div. 86½	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st. 84⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan.........147	Chatham.........166
Merchants'.........120	Bank of N. America.107
Mechanics'.........134	Irving.........126
Union.........133	Metropolitan.........140
America.........148	Market.........128
City.........225	Nassau.........108½
Tradesmens'.........151	Corn Exchange.........126
Gallatin National.....125	Importers' & Traders'.188
Merchants' Excha'ge.100	Manuf. & Merchants'.101
Leather Manuf'rers..185	N. Y. National Exc...100
Seventh Ward.........107	Central National.....106
Commerce.........117	Second National.....180
Mechanics' Bank. Ass.118	Ninth National.....116
Ocean......... 93½	Gold Exchange....... 79
Mercantile.........126	Bankers' & B'k'rs. As. 90
American Exchange.117½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100	....
City 6s, New	102⅛	Sales.
Camden and Amboy	128¾	129
Pennsylvania Central	62	Sales.
Reading	115	115⅛
Lehigh Valley	61⅝	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	49	49½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	28
Northern Central	41½	42
Lehigh Navigation	38⅝	Sales.
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¼	Sales.

Messrs. TANNER & Co.'s announcement of the rapid progress of the marketing of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Loan s published in our columns. These Bonds are recommended by the financial agents as being secured by not only the road and equipments, but by the Land Grant of the Company, the sales of which are applied by the Trustees to the extinguishment of this debt, thus, it is said, making the interest, which is seemingly high, of but very little burden to the Company.

The Albany Lumber Trade.

The Albany *Argus* says of the Lumber Trade:

"The advance in prices noted in our last report may be regarded as established. There have been some large sales during the past week, and a disposition evinced on the part of buyers to purchase more freely. The market closes with a generally healthy tone and upward tendency in prices. The best kinds of Michigan pine are more firmly held at our highest quotations. Low grades for box making are scarce and in demand. Unusual low water is interfering with the manufacture of spruce and hemlock at the Northern mills, and supplies of those kinds will continue light. The feeling about lumber in Canada is expressed in the following extract from a private letter of recent date: 'The Ottawa and St. Lawrence districts have ruled very high all season, stimulated by large consumption in Eastern States, supplied through Burlington and Whitehall, and the prospects are that prices will rule high up to the end of the season.' Advices from Michigan and elsewhere are of a similar tone. No change in lake freights. Canal freights from Buffalo have been advanced to $5 50 and $6 50 for soft and hard wood.

The receipts at Buffalo during the week by lake and rail are reported at 17,122,400 feet; at Oswego, by lake, 13,796,600 feet. These are more than usually large.

The Chicago *Daily Tribune* reports the receipts and shipments of Lumber for the seasons of 1871 and 1870, as follows:

	Received, Feet.		Shipped, Feet.
1871	619,568,000		359,768,000
1870	544,334,000		364,336,000
Increase	75,234,000	Dec..	4,568,000

The canal week does not close until Friday, so we have not any additional statement of receipts.

Lake freights are $4 to Buffalo, and $6@$6 50 to Oswego. Canal freights from Buffalo to Albany are $6 50 on hard wood, and $5 50 on soft; from Oswego to Albany, $3 50.

River and Eastern freights are unchanged."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NEW SHORT ROUTE BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

It is scarcely one month since we placed on the market the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, Western Division, and the rapidity with which investors have absorbed the Loan has fully justified our expectations.

The Loan, which was originally for $5,500,000, is already assuming small proportions, and bids fair to be closed out at an early day. We introduced this Loan to the public with our full and cordial indorsement, knowing that it possessed merits rarely found in a railway loan, and that it *combined a high rate of interest* with *perfect security* for both principal and interest, as well as a profit in the future by the enhancement of the market value of the Bonds after the entire Loan was absorbed. The United States Government, through Congress, realizing the importance of this Road, granted the Company a LIBERAL LAND GRANT, AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO 1,500,000 ACRES.

The Company's lands are located in Kansas and Nebraska, where the soil is excellent for farming and all other purposes, and the section through which the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad runs *is known as the Garden Spot of the New West.* The prairie of Nebraska is exceedingly valuable, as its rolling formation effects a natural drainage for the surface water. *All the lands of the Company, as well as the road and its equipments, are pledged for the security of these bonds.* At the present market value of the lands, the land grant would realize an amount considerably in excess of the entire bonded debt of the Company. By expressed stipulation, the lands cannot be sold for less than $4 per acre. The trustees for the mortgage are directed to retire the bonds of the Company with the proceeds of the land sales, when the same can be purchased at or under 115. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8 per cent. bonds are selling at 112, and Michigan Central 8 per cent. bonds at 120, and there is every reason to believe that the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S 8 per cent. Gold Bonds *will eventually sell as high.* The operations of a liberal sinking fund under the land sales will accelerate the advance in the market price of these Bonds in the future. In regard to the road itself, it is only necessary to remark that the distance *from Fort Kearney on the Union Pacific to St. Joseph, by the St. Joseph and Denver City Road, is 80 miles shorter than via Omaha, while from Fort Kearney to New-York, via St. Louis, the saving is equal to 100 miles, and via Hannibal it is over 200 miles.* It will be seen, therefore, that the St. Joseph and Denver City Road forms what may be called *an air line between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It will form a great and important link in our railway system, and must divert to itself a very large portion of the traffic in freight and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific.* The line of the road is well populated, and in many parts densely so; an existing trade, therefore, awaits its completion. In the year 1860, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the present Vice-President of the United States, recommended *St. Joseph*, on the Missouri River, *as the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad*, but the civil war prevented the building of that road on the very line now occupied by the St. Joseph and Denver City Company. The Eastern Division of the road is completed, and in successful operation from St. Joseph to Marysville, a distance of 112 miles. The bonds of this division were closed out at 97½ by our firm, and have since *advanced to 102, and at any time since the bonds were all sold the holders have always had a ready market for the same at an advance upon their cost price.*

This early and remarkable success of a new railway loan is without a parallel, and we refer to it with the utmost satisfaction. We feel confident that the bonds of the Western Division will form no exception to those of the Eastern Division, but that when the loan is closed out all the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will advance in price, and eventually stand as high as those of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Michigan Central—say 112 to 120. The Bonds, both principal and interest in Gold, are offered for the present at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Five-twenty bonds and all marketable securities will be received at their current market price, without commission, in payment for these bonds. *In exchanging the five-twenty bonds for those of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, the investor realizes 15 per cent. more on the principal and 3 per cent. gold in interest per annum more than by exchanging for the* Government new 5 per cent. loan. Expressage relating to the Loan will be free.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Gold interest, (more than eight per cent. Currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange.

The success of the new United States Five per Cent. Loan, for which our firm are the General Agents, is inducing holders of Five-twenties to exchange them for 7-30 Northern Pacifics, by which they realize a present profit of fourteen per cent., and greatly increase their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application, by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11, WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	35	Spirits Turp., bbls	30
Bees-wax, pks	1	Resin, bbls	1,499
Cotton, bales	1,776	Oil-cake, pks	1,843
Cooper, bbls	39	Pork, pks	20
Dried fruit, pks	279	Beef, pks	50
Eggs, bbls	1,247	Cut-meats, pks	114
Flour, bbls	10,383	Lard, pks	616
Wheat, bushels	35,630	Stearine, pks	8
Corn, bushels	2,000	Butter, pks	3,145
Oats, bushels	47,900	Cheese, pks	7,416
Grass-seed, bushels	1,810	Tallow, pks	22
Flax-seed, bags	2,373	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	34	Rice, pks	113
Corn-meal, bbls	20	Sponge, bales	53
Corn-meal, bags	140	Starch, boxes	765
Flax, bales	11	Tea, half chests	3
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, hhds	704
Hops, bales	54	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,314
Hides, bales	509	Whisky, bbls	725
Leather, sides	8,485	Wool, bales	78
Moss, bales	61	Zinc, bales	704

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—1,171 bales Cotton, 54,320 bushels Wheat, 114 bags Coffee, 711 pcs. Lignum Vitæ, 188 hhds. Tobacco, 39 tcs. Tobacco, 90 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 5,969 boxes Cheese, 31 boxes Clocks, 92 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—150 pks. Rubber, 411 bales Cotton, 421 cases Tobacco, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 15 tcs. Tobacco, 48 bales Silk, 16,500 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Elcano*, for Bristol—42,626 bushels Wheat, 17,209 bushels Corn, 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 75 bbls. Fish-oil, 35 bbls. Lard-oil.

By the brig *J. Adolphe*, for Calais—10,102 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Eugenie*, for Hamburg—4,050 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the ship *Prinz Albert*, for Hamburg—3,513 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *George S. Hunt*, for Konigsburg—2,405 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Holden*, for Laugesund—1,303 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been actively sought after at very full prices; offerings unusually light. Sales here, 3,442 bags by the *Linus*, at 12⅛c., gold, in bond; and at Baltimore, 3,450 bags by the *John Boyd*, and 2,000 bags by the *Aquidneck*, on private terms. Other kinds have been held firmly, on light stocks, but have been quiet today. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 11¼c.,@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COAL—At the monthly auction sale of Scranton Coal, today, there were 140,000 tons disposed of at rather firmer prices, including of Lump, 16,000 tons at $4@$4 17½; Steam-boat, 12,000 tons at $4 27½@$4 42½; Grate, 27,000 tons at $5 02½@$5 07½; Egg, 17,000 tons at $5 20@$5 25; Stove, 50,000 tons at $5 52½@$5 60; and of Chestnut, 18,000 tons at $4 52½@$4 60, ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, opening buoyantly, but closing heavily, with a downward tendency, influenced, in part, by the late and less favorable Liverpool reports; sales, 1,133 bales, including 160 bales to shippers, 638 bales to spinners, 44 bales to speculators, and 291 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a restricted movement reported, with prices quoted off ⅛c. ₱ lb. at the close; sales, 10,300 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for September, 500 bales at 18½c., 300 bales at 18⅝c.; October, 300 bales at 18 11-16c., 1,100 bales at 18¾c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅝c., 100 bales each at 18¾c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅝c.; January, 200 bales at 18⅞c.; February, 100 bales at 19c. And today, for September, 100 bales at 18⅝c., 500 bales at 18 9-16c., 200 bales at 18½c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 500 bales at 18¾c., 1,100 bales at 18 11-16c., 600 bales at 18⅝c., 700 bales at 18¾c.; 100 bales each October, November and December, and 200 bales January at 19c., together; 100 bales each October, November and December, at 18¾c., together; 100 bales each October, November, December and January, at 18⅞c., together; November, 800 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; 100 bales each November and December, at 18⅞c., together; December, 200 bales at 18⅝c.; 100 bales at 18¾c.; January, 100 bales at 18¾c.; February, 100 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 100 bales at 19⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 18.63c.; October, 18.77c.; November, 18.69c.; December, 18.70c.; January, 18.85c.; March, 19⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 1,776 bales, including 249 bales ₱ sail, 8 bales from Baltimore, 659 bales from Charleston, 377 bales from Norfolk, 263 bales from Savannah, 220 bales from Galveston. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,262 bales, and thus far this week, 5,706 bales, against 4,837 bales same time last week, and thus far this season, 3,967,783 bales, against 2,902,103 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	16	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
Low Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	19
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19¾	20
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21¾

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull and again quoted off in price 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., with increased offerings reported of most grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 35; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$5 90; very good to fancy at $5 90@$6 00; poor to very good shipping Extra at $5 45@$5 75; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 10@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 25@ 5 00
Superfine State and Western	4 85@ 5 35
Extra State	5 60@ 6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 35
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 95@ 8 35
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 45@ 5 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 80@ 8 35
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in limited request at drooping prices, with sales since our last of 650 bbls. at $5 10@$6 50 for poor to good, and $6 50@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet since our last at $3 40@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately dealt in since our last, opening with some indications of buoyancy in values, but closing heavily, and, in the instance of Spring, about a cent a bushel cheaper, influenced mainly by the further rise in ocean freights, on an extremely scant supply of room. The bulk of the trade has been in Red and Amber Winter, and in No. 2 Spring, grading below strictly prime, which latter quality was quite scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, though mainly here, afloat, and from store, including White Western at $1 46@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50@$1 52; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 53, chiefly at $1 41@$1 45 for fair ordinary to very good new Red; $1 48@$1 50 for prime new Amber do., here; $1 35@$1 42 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 37½ reported bid for prime; No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 37½ for fair ordinary to Chicago, chiefly at $1 35@$1 36 for Chicago; Soft do., $1 15@$1 33, chiefly at $1 32½@$1 33; White Genesee, $1 48½@$1 60; Red and Amber, $1 42@$1 52; new White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; new Red and Amber do., $1 42@$1 52, chiefly at $1 50, ₱ bushel....Corn has been in less demand for home use and shipment, and has been quoted less buoyant in price, though, in view of the small receipts, holders were unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 146,000 bushels at 65½c.@67¼c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 67c. for prime dry, afloat; 66½c. for do. in store; 65½c.@66½c. for steamer grades; 69c.@71c., chiefly at 69c.@70c., for Yellow Western; 71c.@75c. for White Western, and, nominally, 85c.@88c. for White Southern....Rye has been in rather slack request at about former rates, with Western quoted at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been dull and heavy, with very little inquiry reported for any description. Some car-lots of Western were available at 90c. ₱ bushel, but no transactions were reported....Barley-malt has been in quite moderate demand at $1 05@$1 35, as the extremes, ₱ bushel; sales, 12,000 bushels at $1 08 for State and on private terms for Canada....Oats have been in moderate demand at about former prices. The offerings of prime samples were comparatively limited, and holders seemed confident in their views. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels at 40c.@47c. for poor to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 43c.@46½c. for ordinary to prime, afloat; 38c.@43½c. for new Black; 42c.@48c. for ordinary to prime New White Western and White Ohio; 49c.@50c. for fancy White Western, and 35c.@42c. for new crop Jersey. The export clearances hence, since our last, have been 70,820 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 42,626 bushels Wheat and 17,209 bushels Corn for Bristol, and 10,102 bushels Wheat for Calais. And from Philadelphia, 25,506 bushels Corn for Belfast.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 29, 1871:

Lumber—John Noyes, Eldona, J. T. Pratt, Nora Nellis, Winnie Bowley, M. McDonell, S. B. Whitaker, Bill Morse, W. J. Nesbitt, Dallas H. Jones, N. Huntley, A. J. Bowley, Charles O'Conner, Oswego; Thad. C. Davis, Willis H. Guest, John Davis, Thos. McCollum, Andrew Case, D. T. Martin, Wm. W. Miller, Live Oak, C. H. Hart, U. S. Grant, Howard, Buffalo; L. L. Candee, Geo. P. Russ, D. Douglass, Rome; Peter Vidvard, Lyon's Falls; C. T. Hill, Corning.

Corn—J. Harrison, John T. Spaulding, A. S. Page, M. W. Evens, Kate Frees, Buffalo.

Coal—D. G. Hewitt, F. Brook, No. 23, Watkins; General Herkimer, Buffalo.

Malt—Ezra Downer, Montezuma.

Salt—J. D. Patterson, May Flower, Syracuse; Ock Hewitt, Salina.

Wheat—Union, Oswego; Oceola, Lady, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair supply and moderate request at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in fair request at from 55c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been quiet, but prices have been maintained. We quote: American at $165@$170 for Undressed, and $235@$280 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 5¼c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 13c., gold; Sisal, 9½c.@9¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@3½c., currency, ₱ lb. Sales, 50 bales Jute Butts at 3¼c., currency, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been in slack request, owing, in part, to the firmness of holders. We quote the range from 15c.@25c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 5c.@10c. for older growth, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continue in fair demand at $2 25@$2 35, chiefly at the inside price, ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate request at about former prices. We quote Common at $1 10@$1 15, and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—There has been a slow movement in Spruce, with a downward tendency in price. Pine has been held with confidence, though rather inactive. Dressed Boards have been in fair request. We quote thus: Southern Pine, $34@$39; White Pine Box Boards, $25@$30; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $26@$33; Clear Pine, $65@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $50@$55; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $55@$60; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black-walnut, $105@$130; Eastern Spruce, $15@$21.

MOLASSES—Has been dull today, with prices quoted wholly nominal; yesterday's report (crowded out this morning) was as follows: "Has been rather more freely dealt in within our range. Sales, 403 hhds. and 52 tcs. Cuba Muscovado at 35c.; 30 hhds. do. at 34c.; 130 bbls. New-Orleans, (part at auction,) at 50c.@60c.; and 35 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 49c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@33c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c. ₱ gallon."

METALS—There has been a fairly active call noted for Ingot Copper on the basis of 22¾c.@23c. ₱ lb.; sales, 300,000 lbs. Iron has been quite strong as to price on a good demand, and rather scant offering of stock; sales, 150 tons Gartsherrie Pig, part at $36; 100 tons Eglinton on private terms, 100 tons Glengarnock at $35; 300 tons Nos. 2 and 1 American Pig at $35 and $37, respectively; 600 tons old double-headed Rails, and 1,400 tons of old T Rails (including 1,200 tons of the latter for October delivery,) on private terms. Lead and Zinc dull and nominal. Of Speiter, 50 tons Silesian were sold, part at 6c., gold, ₱ lb. Tin has been held with rather more confidence, but has been quiet; 400 boxes ¼ X Charcoal Plates were sold at $8 75; 250 boxes Coke Terne at $7 12½, gold, ₱ box; 100 slabs Straits at 36¼c., closing at 36¼c.@36⅜c., gold, and 5 tons English at 34¾c., closing with 35c.@35¼c., gold, as the asking rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been comparatively quiet but firm since our last, on the basis of $2 15@$2 21 for Strained, with sales reported of 1,270 bbls., part to arrive; also 837 bbls. Pale at $7@$7 50, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,499 bbls. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in request but less firm at 52c.@52½c., closing at 52c. for merchantable, with sales reported of 180 bbls.; also 100 bbls., to arrive, at 51c., and 200 bbls., seller September, at 50½c., ₱ gallon; receipts, 30 bbls.; exports, 250 bbls. Of Tar 550 bbls. were sold, part at $3 25 for Washington, but mostly on private terms. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 52c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 10@$9 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3@$3 50; Pitch, $3 25, ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been a slow call noted for Crude, in bulk, since our last, on the basis of 13¾c.@14c., for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon; 300 bbls. were sold at the latter rate....Shipping Crude has been inactive at 17¾c.@18c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the quotation was 17¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 240 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower, and $4 30@$4 35 on the Upper Roads, ₱ bbl.... Refined Oil has been less active and less firm, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, (old contracts,) at 24⅛c.@24¼c., closing at the inside price; 1,800 bbls. do., to suit vessel, at 24¼c.; 3,000 bbls do., first half of September delivery, @24¼c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., last half of do. reported at 24⅛c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, reported at 24c. ₱ gallon, with return. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,690 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in light request at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive, on the basis of 9c.@9¼c. for Western, and 10½c. for City, in shipping order. The export clearances hence include 7,563 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Hamburg, 2,405 bbls. do. for Konigsberg, and 1,303 bbls. do. for Laugesund. And from Philadelphia, 167,356 gallons do., for Antwerp; and 121,684 gallons do. for Genoa.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather slack request and less firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 575 bbls., in lots, at $13 62½@$13 75 for Western Mess; $14@$14 25 for New City Mess; $12 75@$13 for thin Mess; $12 for Rumps; $10@$10 50 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 62½ seller September. Sales, 750 bbls. at the quoted rate....Dressed Hogs have been in light request, ranging from 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been inactive and somewhat nominal at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 14c.@15c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ lb....Bacon has been very dull at 7½c.@8½c. for ice-cured City....Lard has been in slack demand at less buoyant prices, though not offered with much freedom; sales, 125 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9⅝c. for fair to strictly prime Western Steam, 9⅜c. for New, and 9½c.@9¾c. for City.... Beef has been dull and heavy at from $11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been very tame at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive, at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl....Butter has been quiet, and grades below prime have been quoted heavy. We quote State, fair to choice, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, good to fancy, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to good at 10c.@18c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 3,145 pkgs....Cheese has been in slack demand, and heavy. We quote from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 7¾c.@10c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 4½c.@9½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 7,416 boxes.

REGULUS ANTIMONY—Sales, 25 tons, on private terms, the current quotation having been 11½c., gold, ₱ lb., showing less firmness.

SOAP—Has been in request and held with firmness, including Castile at 12c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Show but little animation; prices of Clover and Timothy are weaker; Linseed firmer. We quote Clover at 10½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 02½@$2 05; Timothy, $3 25@$4; Calcutta Linseed, $2 27½@$2 30, gold, ₱ 56 lb. bushel.

SUGARS—Holders of Raw have been offering stock with reserve, and generally claiming a shade higher figures, which tended to check business, though the demand has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 461 hhds. and 589 boxes, including 170 hhds. scant prime Refining Cuba, at 9⅛c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico, at 9¾c.; 54 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 10¼c.@10½c.; 37 hhds. Demerara at 11⅜c.@12¼c.; and 100 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8¼c.; also, 240 boxes Clayed Havana, good No. 10, at 9⅞c.; and 349 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c., ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba strong and buoyant at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9¼c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@11c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from 10⅝c.@13c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a moderate call for stock at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 lbs. at 8¾c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¾c. for Prime Western and City; also, 15,000 lbs. Stearine at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but quoted about steady, at 93½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very limited supply of berth-room available, particularly for Grain, and ship-owners have been claiming a further advance, hence business has been comparatively slow. The main call for accommodation has been from Grain shippers, who have been in urgent need of room, especially for prompt use. A moderate demand has been noted for Cotton and Provision room at full figures. The chartering business has been checked by the unusual scarcity of of vessels and the decidedly firmer views of owners. Grain and Petroleum vessels have been in most request, the former quite briskly sought after, in part to arrive. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include 240 bales Cotton, in lots, at ⅜d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, ₱ lb.; 27,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 150 pks. Lard and 60 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 1,650 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton; and 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Also, an American ship of 1,518 tons, and another of 1,258 tons register, (now at Boston,) with general cargo, privileges extending to the Continent, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 boxes Cheese at 4's. ₱ ton. For Bristol, 7,800 bushels Grain on private terms. For the United Kingdom, a British bark, of 578 tons register, with equal to 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 414 tons register, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, rumored at 8s. ₱ quarter, but the rumor was not confirmed; also an Italian bark of 440 tons register, (to arrive several weeks hence,) with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Two or three other vessels were reported under refusal for Grain for the same destination. For Havre, a British ship of 665 tons register, with equal to 4,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. ₱ quarter, showing a firm market in this instance. For Antwerp, 10,000 bushels Wheat reported at 11d. ₱ bushel; 500 pks. Provisions at 35s. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, 20,000 bushels Grain reported at 10d. ₱ bushel, and 300 bags seed at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bremen, a North German bark of 526 tons register, (to arrive,) with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port direct, a British brig of 423 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For Bordeaux, an American bark, of 483 tons register, with equal to 3,200 quarters Grain, in bags, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, of 415 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Barcelona, a Spanish bark, of 482 tons register, with about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. For the Windward Islands, a Danish bark, of 261 tons; a British brig, of 176 tons, and another, (new,) of about 150 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1871.

Trade in live stock was quite small this forenoon. Horned Cattle and Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals lively from 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; quality fair. Sheep brisk and sold in small lots from 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lambs in demand; sold in large lots from 7c.@8c. ₱ lb. Hogs fair, from 5½c.@5½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Hogs on sale arrived from Ohio and Western New-York.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP YARDS.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 110 Lambs, weight 6,840 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 37 Lambs, weight 2,440 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb.; 294 Lambs, weight 15,260 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 71 Lambs, weight 4,500 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,285 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 820 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,040 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. All foregoing lots were from Canada. J. KIRBY sold 87 Lambs, weight 4,720 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 930 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 92 Sheep, weight 8,931 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 355 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 280 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 189 Sheep, weight 13,560 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 28, 1871, 2,578 head of horned Cattle, 3,177 sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 312 Veals, 62 Horses. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 30, 1871: 11,719 Hogs, 10,357 Sheep and Lambs; due this day, 1,400 Sheep and Lambs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT neglected. CORN dull; sales, 100 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 56c. OATS dull; sales, 500 bushels No. 2 Western at 39c. RYE held at 71c. PORK dull at $12. LARD dull at 16½c. SEEDS—Sales, 150 bags Timothy at $3. FREIGHTS—12½c. for Wheat, 11½c. for Corn, 7½c.@8c. for Oats to New-York. SHIPMENTS—51,352 bushels Wheat, 42,155 bushels Corn, 24,999 bushels Oats, 23,000 bushels Rye. RECEIPTS—6,171 bbls. Flour, 191,263 bushels Wheat, 258,591 bushels Corn, 105,867 bushels Oats, 10,200 bushels Rye. CATTLE—Under the heavy receipts of 490 cars, against 387 cars last week, the market continues dull. The demand is for good quality, and the supply is of common; sales were made of 407 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,117 to 1,417 lbs., at $5@$5 75; 40 head do., averaging 810 lbs., at $5; 81 Illinois, averaging 1,199 lbs., at $5 12½; 29 Kentucky, averaging 1,608 lbs., at $5 87½; 147 Ohio, ranging from 1,132 to 1,519 lbs., at $4 80@$5 85. SHEEP—The supply is liberal, but holders are firm and above the views of buyers. LAMBS—Off ¼c.; sales, 232 Ohio Sheep, averaging 87 lbs., at $4 75; 204 Michigan, averaging 85 lbs., at $5; 104 Indiana, averaging 79 lbs., at $4 50; 40 State, averaging 105 lbs., at $4 75; 174 Canada, ranging from 118 to 131 lbs., at $5@$5 37½; 2,936 Canada Lambs, ranging from 64 to 72 lbs., at $6@$6 40. HOGS dull and lower; sales, 2,545 head at $4 20@$4 87½.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 1,900 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 4,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35; 1 car do. at $1 37½. CORN steady; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 60c. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—⅛c. on Grain; Wheat, 8½c.; Corn and Rye, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—30,000 bushels Wheat; 1,816,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—14,800 bushels Wheat; 13,800 bushels Oats; 820,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 1,514,000 bushels Wheat; 1,139,000 bushels Corn; 416,000 bushels Oats; 16,800 bushels Barley; 6,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—FLOUR very dull; Winter Superfine, $3 75@$4; Winter Extra, $4 25@$4 60; Winter Double Extra, $4 75@$5 12½. WHEAT a trifle easier; No. 3 Red, at elevator, $1 13; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 27@$1 27½. CORN dull and unchanged; Mixed, in bulk, on the track, 42c.@43c.; White Mixed, sacked, 51c.@52c. OATS quiet; No. 2, at elevator, 34½c.; Mixed, sacked, 38c.@39c. BARLEY dull; only choice grades wanted; small sales No. 2 Spring 70c. RYE slow; No. 2, 58½c. HIGHWINES dull at 88½c.@90c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP quiet and steady. BAGGING quiet and steady. PORK firm at $13; buyer September, $13 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8c.; round lots of Clear Sides, buyer September, 8½c. LARD higher; choice, 9½c. Live HOGS firm at $4@$4 50 for good to choice. CATTLE easier; Texans, $1 50@$3 50; Natives, $2 50@$5. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. COTTON steady; Middling, 18c.@18½c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, $1 29¼ cash; $1 30 seller August; in the afternoon dull, and prices nominal; $1 30 cash; $1 08¾@$1 09 seller September. CORN firm, and fairly active; No. 2 Mixed closed steady at 45⅝c.; in the afternoon firmer at 45¾c.@46c. OATS easier; No. 2, 29⅛c.@29¼c. RYE—No. 2, 57½c. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 Spring, 61½@62c. HIGHWINES steady, 88½c. PROVISIONS easier and unchanged. HOGS opened fairly active, and closed dull at $4 10@$4 65. CATTLE dull; closed week at $2 30@$5 70. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 175,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 36,000 bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 189,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 34,000 bushels Rye, 42,000 bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Aug. 30.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand. WHEAT a shade better; fair business; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31; Amber Michigan, $1 27; No. 1 Red, $1 31; No. 2 Red, $1 23@$1 21; No. 3 Red, $1 20@$1 21; Rejected, $1 05; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 29. CORN steady, with moderated demand; high Mixed, 52c.; low Mixed, 50c.; White, 55c.; no grade, 49c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 1, 36½c.; No. 2, 34c. FREIGHT firm; no vessels; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble Extra, $5 87½@$6. CORN quiet; Yellow and White Mixed, 68c.; White, 70c. OATS, 50c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY—Prime, $27; Choice, $30. PORK dull; Mess, $14. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Sides, 7⅝c.@8c. Sugar-cured HAMS—Choice, 14c.@16c. LARD steady; Tierce, 10¼c.; Keg, 11¼c.@11½c. SUGAR dull; Fair, 9c.; Prime, 11½c.@11¾c. MOLASSES—Inferior Plantation, 12½c. WHISKY quiet; Western Rectified, 92c.@94c.; Choice, 97½c.@$1. COFFEE—No stock. EXCHANGE—Bank Sterling, 121¼; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. GOLD, 112⅛.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT quiet and unchanged at $1 17@$1 19; no sales. CORN quiet and unchanged at 52c. Other GRAINS quiet and unchanged. PORK quiet and unchanged; $12 75 asked; no sales. LARD dull and a shade lower; offerings at 9c. Bulk MEATS in fair demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@6⅜c. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides sold 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides nominally 7⅝c.@7⅞c. Live HOGS dull and lower at $4 25@$4 50; the bulk of the sales at $4 30@$4 40. WHISKY in fair demand at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—FLOUR less active; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 20; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$7. WHEAT held firmly; Red Western, $1 36@$1 40; Amber, $1 46@$1 48; White, $1 50@$1 60. RYE held at 75c. CORN—Less steady demand; Yellow, 71c.; Mixed Western, 68c.@70c. OATS dull; Black, 40c.; Mixed, 42c.@43c.; White, 44c.@48c. COFFEE held firmly; Rio at 15½c.@16½c., gold. SUGAR firmer; fair to good Refining Cuba, 9⅛c.@9¼c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 17⅛c.; Refined, 24c. WHISKY higher at 93c. COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅛c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—COTTON scarce and firm, but quiet; Low Middling, 18c.@18⅛c. FLOUR firm and in good demand. WHEAT quiet and steady; Amber, $1 52@$1 60; Red, common to fair, $1 25@$1 35; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 45. CORN firmer; White Southern at 68c.@76c.; Yellow do., 70c. OATS 45c.@50c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY—Sales at 93c. COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 74 bales; gross, 100 bales; exports, coastwise, 46 bales; sales, 33 bales; stock, 955 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 23. CORN steady, with moderate demand; Low Mixed, 58c. OATS quiet; sales 2,000 bushels at 35c. PETROLEUM—Refined firmer at $1 23 in car lots; Crude, $5 45@$5 50.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—WHEAT unchanged, with a good milling demand. RYE nominally 85c. for new State. CORN dull at 67½c. BARLEY more active; large sales on private terms, but the ruling price is 95c. for No. 2, and $1 for No. 1. OATS dull and higher; sales old State at 52½c. and new Western at 47c.@48c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and scarce; 62c. OATS higher; 49c.@50c. PORK higher and in fair demand; $13. LARD dull and unchanged. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8½c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 30.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 149 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 11,171 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19⅜c.; net receipts, 28 bales; gross, 28 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 20.—COTTON steady; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 10 bales; sales, 17 bales; stock, 555 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 30.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 147 bales; exports coastwise, 68 bales; stock, 398 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 30.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18⅞c.@19c.; net receipts, 67 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,980 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.—COTTON strong; Low Middlings, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 169 bales; exports coastwise, 179 bales; stock 3,349 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 98 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,335 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 30.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 40 bales; sales, 10 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—COTTON firmer, not higher; Middling, 18⅞c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 30—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities opened dull; 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅞; 1865, 92⅞; 1867, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90¼.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed 93⅛@93¼ for money and the account. American Securities firm; 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 93; 1865, 93⅛; 1867, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90¼.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—French Rentes, 56f. 12c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 29.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed 95⅞@96 for the old issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—French Rentes, 56f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—COTTON buoyant; the sales are now estimated at 25,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9½d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 25,000 bales; speculation and export, 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—4½ P. M.—COTTON easier; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9½d.; the sales of the day foot up to 25,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for export and speculation. PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10d.@10¼d.; Refined, 18d.@18½d.

LONDON, Aug. 30—Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £32 15s.@£33. Spirits TURPENTINE, 47s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 38s.@38s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM opened active at 51f. for fine Pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

LION PARK,
110th-st., near 8th-av.
SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The statement is repeated from Berlin that the New-York City loan is not quoted in the official list, the oldest Board of merchants refusing to permit the quotations. Fresh disturbances have occurred between the people of Strasbourg and the German troops, and severe wounds have been inflicted on both sides. The understanding between Austria and Germany, although not in the form of a treaty, is described by the Vienna Press as a league to preserve the peace of Europe, and is said to include Italy and Russia.

The members of the French Government have agreed on a bill for prolonging M. THIERS' powers, which differs but slightly from that reported from the Assembly Committee. In the Assembly it was announced that the Committee had agreed to an amended bill offered by M. DUFAURE, and the Government accepted the measure in this form, amid protests from the Left and much excitement generally. M. GAMBETTA has withdrawn his proposition to dissolve the Assembly. Another half milliard of francs of the indemnity has been payment.

Cholera has apeared in Hamburg, Germany, and sixteen deaths occurred last week from the disease in Altona, adjoinidg Hamburg. The disease is still ravaging Konigsberg. On the 27th there were 100 new cases and twenty-nine deaths, and on the 28th, eighty new cases and fifty deaths.

The American bond forger in England, CLARKE, has been committed for trial. A fire in London, yesterday, caused the death of several persons.

A decree of amnesty has been promulgated in Spain applying to all political offenses committed in Spain.

GENERAL.

A circular is published by the State Department requesting all claimants who have not already filed their claims for losses sustained by the depredations of the *Alabama*, to file them at once in the State Department. Notice is also given to claimants against the British Government for losses not caused by the rebel cruisers' raids, to send their claims to ROBERT C. HALL, Esq., in Washington, the agent of the United States to present and support such claims. The latter class of claims are to be adjusted by the Commission, which sits in Washington.

The fourth floor of WHITNEY, BORWN & Co.'s grain warehouse, Louisville, Ky., gave way under the weight of grain and carried the other floors down to the cellar, killing three men, one white and two colored. Two prominent Main-street merchants had just stepped out of the building when the crash occurred, and were thrown down in the street by the concussion.

No additional deaths from the disaster on the Eastern Railroad at Revere, Mass., occurred yesterday, and the injured are improving. CHARLES S. CONVERSE, the engineer of the extra locomotive attached to the way-train, and the fireman, CAREY, were examined yesterday by the Coroner, and the inquest was adjourned till today. The funeral of Dr. GANNETT took place in Boston yesterday, and his body was interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

The Virginia Conservative Convention met in Richmond at noon today. Eighty-three counties and cities were represented by over 250 delegates. The Convention was temporarily organized by the choice of Ex-Gov. ROBERT L. MONTAGUE as Chairman. A motion to admit delegates from the Colored Conservative Club of Richmond was adopted, and the appearance of colored delegates on the floor was greeted with prolonged applause.

A letter from a private individual in New-Orleans on the subject of the recent Republican Convention and the presence of United States troops, appears in our special dispatches from Washington. The writer holds that the military intervention prevented a repetition of the Mechanics' Institute massacre of 1866.

Three new cases of yellow fever were announced yesterday in Charleston, S. C. The official mortuary returns for the week ending on Saturday last exhibit a total of six deaths from yellow fever.

The four-oared international boat race, which was to have taken place yesterday morning at Halifax, N. S., was postponed until the afternoon, in consequence of foggy weather. At 4 P. M. there was no indication of clear weather, and little probability that the race would take place.

The bark *Alice Campbell*, of Boston, from Gottenburg, with iron, was picked up abandoned 70 miles south of Block Island and brought into Newport, R. I., yesterday, by the pilot-boat *A. Leggett*, of New-York. She had been in collision.

Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, has suspended and forcibly ejected from the office, GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State, for promulgating the Crescent City Water-works bill, as law, which the Governor holds never became law.

One ENGLEBRECHT, of Alameda, Cal., found PATTEN, a former suitor of Mrs. ENGLEBRECHT, in his back yard on Tuesday night, and shots were exchanged between them, by which ENGLEBRECHT was mortally wounded and PATTEN received three wounds. PATTEN is in jail.

Surgeon-General DALE'S recent refusal to confirm a homeopathic doctor as Brigade Surgeon in the Massachusetts State militia, was yesterday denounced at a meeting of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society.

We are indebted to Capt. T. MEYER, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Hammonia*, for additions to our continental files.

Little Bills for Printing and Stationery.

We publish today another chapter of New-York County expenditures, to which we invite careful attention. The figures have been compiled from the documents sent by Mayor HALL to the Board of Supervisors, and present the Ring's own version of one department of their expenditures. They comprise a list of the warrants drawn for printing, stationery, and advertising during 1869 and 1870, and for printing and stationery during the first few months of 1871. It cannot be too steadily borne in mind that these are solely items of *County* expenditure. The *City* accounts are kept as closely secret as ever, and will certainly continue to be so, until the Mayor and Controller are compelled to make them public. There can be no reasonable doubt that under the same heads of expenditure the warrants drawn on behalf of the numerous departments of the City Government, will be found to be very much greater in amount, and still more glaringly fraudulent, than the majority of those now published.

With reference to the Ingersoll, Garvey and Keyser payments, the question could fairly be raised, Who got the money? What proportion of the proceeds went to the tradesmen who submitted under oath bills that were manifestly fraudulent, and what was the share allotted to the corrupt officials who passed the bills as genuine? In regard to the warrants which we now publish, the sphere of conjecture is very much narrowed. Of the expenditures amounting to nearly two and three-quarter millions of dollars, elsewhere detailed, upward of two-thirds went into the pockets of firms which are simply aliases for TWEED. Between March, 1869, and May, 1871, there was paid to the New-York Printing Company the sum of $1,635,889 57 on account of "printing and stationery." The representatives of TWEED in this concern are CHARLES E. WILBOUR, who officiates as President, and CORNELIUS CORSON, who acts as Secretary. From May, 1869, to May, 1871, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company received on account of "stationery" the sum of $97,881 21. WILBOUR and CORSON represent their master TWEED in this concern in the nominal capacities of President and Secretary. The Company is situated in one of TWEED's buildings on Reade-street. In 1869 and 1870 there was paid to the *Transcript* Association, also controlled by TWEED, the sum of $127,735 76 for advertising, being more than one-half of the entire sum distributed among eighty other newspapers. The *Transcript* is a worthless sheet, which probably not one hundred people of the City ever look at, and which is certainly never perused by anybody save its proof-readers. The arduous labor of editing this contemptible pretender to the title of public journal is performed by the indefatigable CHARLES E. WILBOUR. To these three concerns, of whose profits TWEED receives the lion's share, there was paid in the course of a little over two years, from the *County Departments alone*, the sum of **$1,861,506 54.** When the greatly superior opportunities for fraud presented by the far more numerous departments of the City Administration are kept in view, it may be safely assumed that when the City accounts are dragged to light the amounts paid to TWEED's printing and stationery concerns will be found to very greatly exceed even the huge amount we have quoted.

It must not be forgotten that in addition to their emoluments as managers of TWEED's private business, WILBOUR and CORSON are in the receipt of very handsome salaries from both City and County branches of our local Government. It is not more than eight years ago since CHARLES E. WILBOUR was a reporter of no remarkable talent on the staff of the New-York *Tribune*. Today he is in a position of opulence, drives fast horses, and lives sumptuously. In this he is greatly aided by the receipt of $9,000 a year from the County Bureau for services which are purely imaginary, and a like sum from the City Bureau for a similar consideration. CORNELIUS CORSON kept a few years ago an unpretending rum-shop on the High Bridge road. He is now an humble imitator of the "Boss" in the matter of a splendid residence and "palatial" stables. The amount of his sinecures in the County Department is $9,500, and in the City Department probably as much. WILBOUR, CORSON and five clerks perform the duties required during two or three weeks each year at the Bureau of Elections. For this service, the two principals, the five clerks and one messenger figure on the county pay-roll for the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars, and on the City pay-roll for a similar sum. It will thus be seen that, expensive as are the printing and stationery of the New-York Printing Company, its servants are no less high-priced. The few whom we have already described cost the taxpayers of New-York not less than sixty-six thousand dollars a year, and, had we access to all the pay-rolls, we could readily show that this is a mere fraction of the amount indirectly filched under the names of TWEED's subordinates.

In addition to the three concerns of the omnivorous TWEED, there appear in our lists of today the names of four other stationery and printing firms, who figure for the aggregate sum of $538,872 66, in payments extending over two years. The amounts paid to these parties are certainly remarkable; but in the absence of specified items, we can only suggest, in the language of Mayor HALL, that they are "large, and perhaps exorbitant." For example, M. B. BROWN & Co. appear to have the exclusive privilege of supplying the stationery for the TAX COMMISSIONERS' Office. Between June 5, 1869, and May 31, 1871, the immaculate NATHANIEL SANDS and his colleagues required payments to be made for stationery furnished to their department to the amount of $22,607 33. It would not be very difficult to get an estimate of how much stationery the clerical staff of the department could possibly use within two years, and we hardly think any business man will doubt that it would leave a very large margin to be accounted for by the Commissioners. It will be observed that W. C. ROGERS & Co. managed to obtain payment from the County in 1869 and 1870 of bills amounting to $97,459 85. During the same years this firm and their predecessors in business state that they furnished the City Departments with stationery to the amount of $953,983 92. If this furnishes a standard for the calculation of the relative proportions of the City and County warrants, the former must be indeed astounding.

The solitary instance in which any attempt is made to specify the items of the various accounts, occurs in the warrants drawn in favor of the New-York Printing Company on May 20, 1869. On this date four different payments were made amounting to $15,951 57, and all representing the single item of "blank books." It may be remembered that in March last our neighbors in Brooklyn were greatly startled to find that the *Eagle*, while devoting itself to the advocacy of public economy, had pocketed somewhat exorbitant profits out of the printing and stationery bills of Kings County. The price of "blank books" was clearly brought out in the course of the investigation which ensued—a manufacturer having declared their market value to be seventy-five cents. We may safely assume that the books used by the County offices of New-York do not materially differ from those used in Kings County. At this rate the modest bill of the New-York Printing Company ought to represent 21,268 blank books—a mountain of stationery which we leave to the imagination of our readers. The *Eagle* refunded some few thousand dollars, on the score of exorbitant charges. Let the public have a sight of the details of the New-York Printing Company's accounts, and we shall see whether they also cannot be compelled to disgorge. To assist in forming an idea of how grossly the community has been swindled under the heads of expenditure given today, it is only necessary to add that for 1869 and 1870 the stationery and printing bills of Kings County amounted to $48,073 04, and were overcharged at that, while for a similar period of two years there was expended for printing and stationery by the County of New-York the sum of **$2,272,643 39,** or nearly forty-eight times as much. Does anybody suppose that the business of New-York County requires forty-eight times the expenditure for stationery that is found sufficient for the County of Kings?

Metropolitan "House-Warming."

The Metropolitan Hotel is again open to the public, and although this establishment does not advertise in the TIMES, we cannot satisfy our sense of justice by the "first-rate notice" it received in our columns yesterday morning. We directed attention then to the elegance of the carpets with which its various rooms and passages are covered. Nothing more gorgeous has ever been seen out of the *Arabian Nights*, except perhaps in a palatial mansion on a corner of the Fifth-avenue, on the occasion of a wonderful wedding a few months ago. As we revert to the subject, it presents to us a startling question, and one in which the new lessees of the Metropolitan have a very serious interest. If the modest and serviceable carpeting of a few rooms in the new Court-house cost three hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, (and that in round numbers is the sum charged for them in the unimpeachable accounts of Controller CONNOLLY,) what must be the incoming bills for the gorgeous carpeting of the Metropolitan? The soul of the wealthiest New-Yorker, nay of the wealthiest New-Yorker's wife, shrinks back aghast at the vision of household expenditure thus called up. For, unless the nature of things is changed, and the earth revolves twice a day upon its axis, in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, if it cost more than three hundred thousand dollars to carpet the Court-house, to carpet the Metropolitan must have cost more than three millions. The conclusion is as plain as that of any "sum" in arithmetic ever done in a district school. We sympathize with the new hosts thus perplexed on the threshold of a fresh career. But perhaps the father of one of them can give him some wholesome advice as to the way in which this awful payment is either to be met, or to be set aside.

From the carpets displayed on that occasion we turn to the supper, provided with a hand equally lavish and disinterested; and which, as we are told by some of our contemporaries, "received ample justice" from the gentlemen present. Singular fact! Strange and unaccountable self-devotion! And yet, considering that it was a Metropolitan occasion, and that a TWEED was in it, is there not in the fact that justice was done to anything, ground of hope and cause of congratulation? Of this supper some of our contemporaries published the *menu*, the *carte*, the bill of fare, or, as one of the many eminent citizens who are always present on such occasions called it, "the programmy with the wittles on it." We hope that this gentleman found it an interesting and an instructive document. In its published form we admit that it passes our comprehension. It is not in English, and it certainly is not in French. But we have no doubt that the guests found a fine French flavor about it, much as they might have found the same in a dish of pork and beans that had been slowly carried through the steam of a French kitchen.

We find, for example, that one dish was *Pate Froid de Gibier aux truffes*. Now over *gibier* we sit confounded. Perhaps "*paté de giblets*" was meant, or more probably "*paté de gobbler*;" and we must admit that a cold turkey pie with truffles is excellent eating. The suggestion that *gibier* was intended we brush aside as an impertinence unworthy of consideration. And then what shall we make of "*Chaux Froix Metamorphose?*" Is it a dish the hint of which was taken from OVID? Was it on the table of the good Baucis and Philemon? Or, for *chaux froix*, shall we read *chaud froid*, with an allusion to the traveler whom the satyr kicked out of his cave for blowing hot and cold with the same mouth at his table?—a delicate way of giving a dreadful warning to future guests at the Metropolitan. *Saumon Froid a la Ravigote* would seem right; but it is palpably an error for *Sang froid à la Oakey Hall*. This dish, which heads the "programmy," thus compliments our worthy Mayor on the admirable temper in which he receives well-established charges of malversation in office. Then again we find *Filet de Bauf à la Garfield;* but what can be plainer than that we should read *a la Garvey*, to the glorification of the great plasterer of the period? But when we come to the ornamental pieces we are struck by the beauty and the fitness of the designs. First we have "Gen. Washington, mounted," and this, we are told, is the design of the firm. How admirable and how appropriate. WASHINGTON served without pay through the long war that gave independence to his country, and promptly presented a minute account, with vouchers, of his expenses. Could anything be more Metropolitan or more Tweed-like? Next, "Franklin, representing the Press." We blush with ingenuous shame as we acknowledge the compliment. For that this figure appeared in grateful admiration of the TIMES, who can hesitate for a moment to believe? or that it owed its place in the programme to the warmest wishes of a heart big with emotion—that of TWEED *père*? Then came Liberty. We are not told what this typified; but plainly the liberty that may be taken with the people's money. And then the "Irish Harp," which could not have been omitted; and although we are not told so, we are sure that the poet of the Ring, our minstrel Mayor, sang to it the glories of ould Erin, dressed in a green coat and trousers. Let us all, then, wish success to the Metropolitan Hotel, since we have all helped to pay for it.

The State Committee and the State Convention.

The *Tribune* gave another proof yesterday, of its anxiety to "harmonize" the Republican Party, by railing at the State Committee, and publishing a personal attack upon its Chairman, Hon. A. B. CORNELL, whose plain and truthful narrative of the causes that led to the reorganization in this City, it refuses, with characteristic "fairness," to publish. When the *Tribune*, a few weeks ago, was publishing everything that HALL and his friends could invent in reply to our charges, it excused itself by boasting of its impartiality, and its readiness to "hear both sides." But when the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in answer to numerous inquiries from his constituents, gives a simple and unbiased statement of the reasons for the action of the Committee, on a subject of interest to every Republican in the State, the *Tribune* can find no place for the communication in its pages, although it can occupy a column and a half in abusing its author and his associates. We have no objection to the *Tribune* showing more impartiality and fairness toward Tammany Hall than it shows toward its own party. It may be incumbent on it, as a Corporation paper, to serve Tammany first. It may be also that it pays better, for we notice that the *Tribune's* printing bill against the "Ring" for the last month was something over $12,000, which is equivalent to about $150,000 a year. But what we do object to is that the *Tribune* should show conspicuous unfairness toward honest and sincere men in the Republican Party. As Mr. GREELEY said of the Tammany Republicans before he was elected Chairman of their Committee: "We have no objection to your earning the money and doing the dirty work of Tammany Hall, but we insist that you shall do it as Democrats and not as Republicans."

The object of these persistent attacks of the *Tribune* on the State Committee, without giving that body a hearing in its columns, is apparent. It is designed to prejudge the action of the next State Convention on the subject of the reorganization in this City, and to endeavor, if possible, to pack the Convention with delegates who shall be committed in advance in favor of the Tammany Republican delegation. To this end the Fenton and Anti-Fenton prejudices are being craftily fomented among the Republicans in the interior, and the impression is sought to be created that the State Committee is in some way hostile to that gentleman and favorable to Senator CONKLING. Thus, the *Tribune* of yesterday is careful to tell its readers that Mr. CORNELL, the Chairman of the Committee, was appointed to an office "at the instance and in behalf of Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING *to whose re-election this reorganization is designed to contribute.*" Now we should like to ask any Republican of the interior how the reorganization of the party in this City is to promote the re-election of Senator CONKLING? The Republican Party has not had more than one representative in the Legislature from New-York for years past—sometimes not any. If we were lucky enough now to elect two or three, there is nothing in the reorganization that would insure their being Conkling men any more than Fenton men. That would depend on the preferences of the voters in the several Assembly Districts, in the event (by no means probable) that the main issue in the contest should be between these two gentlemen. The truth is, and the *Tribune* knows it full well, that the Senatorial feud had nothing whatever to do with the reorganization in this City. It sprang from a determination on the part of the great mass of honest Republicans of the City to rid the party of the control of men who were playing it into the hands of Tammany Hall. No one urged its necessity with greater vehemence than HORACE GREELEY himself, until he was elected Chairman of the Tammany Republican Committee. The issue here is solely between Republicans proper, and Republicans by the grace of Tammany Hall, and neither Senator FENTON nor Senator CONKLING had anything to do with it. If the Republican friends of Mr. FENTON, in the interior, choose to follow the advice of the *Tribune*, and identify their chief with the Tammany faction in this City, we can assure them they will take the speediest course possible to ruin his political fortunes.

The journals which represent the Tammany Republicans ought to have respect enough for their readers not to tell half a dozen contradictory stories about the same thing. Until yesterday, the *Tribune* has maintained that the reorganization was the work of the Custom-house and Federal office-holders, and had for its object to secure a delegation to the next National Convention favorable to the renomination of Gen. GRANT. Now it claims that the thing was done by the State Committee to secure the re-election of Senator CONKLING. The Syracuse *Standard* told its readers the other day that it was "the offspring of the ambition of the Federal office-holders of New-York," and that the State Committee were merely "convenient tools." By another week we expect to hear that the reorganization in this City was the work of WOODHULL & CLAFLIN, and was designed to head off Mr. GREELEY'S nomination for the Presidency, and promote the success of the women suffrage ticket.

The Daily "Go-Between."

The New-York *Herald* is as much in the abortion business as if it kept a house open for the traffic on its own account. Indeed, it is a good deal worse than any single delinquent, because it acts as a go-between for all the abortionists, male and female, who carry on their vile traffic in this City. It will scarcely be believed, but it is a fact, that in the face of the arrest of "Dr. ASCHER," for murdering a poor girl, the *Herald yesterday published the scoundrel's advertisement*, announcing that Dr. ASCHER "guaranteed immediate relief, sure and safe; elegant rooms and nursing provided." Was there ever a grosser outrage on public decency? The woman RESTELL'S advertisement, and a dozen others, appeared in the same column. One woman announces that she "does not humbug ladies with medicine." In what respect is the *Herald* less guilty than the men and women who are the principals in this Heaven-accursed trade?

To make the matter worse, the *Herald* moralizes in the Maw-worm vein, in its editorial columns on the prevalence of this crime, and falls to weeping over it as if its heart were nearly broken to think that men and women are so wicked—while at the same time it is doing all in its power to bring fresh victims to the abortionists. Pray listen to its howls over the trade which it has helped to build up:

"If there is anything painful to contemplate in the state of public morals, it is the disclosures which have of late been made in the atrocious crimes, on the commission of which the professional abortionist lives and thrives.

Still more fearfully does it force the unwilling conclusion that society is being poisoned in one of its most vital fountains—the well-spring of maternal love.

We are forced to look to this upas tree of poisoned thought that, with a monstrous sensuality, declares God unwise in His decrees for the reproduction of our species.

It matters not to us whether, under a theoretical form, it quotes the name of JOHN STUART MILL in England, or is weighted with such a load as that of filthy free-lovers here, whose very names are loathsome if the baby farmer of the former country or the abortionist of America are the results of these abominable teachings put into rude practical shape."

In one sense it does *not* matter to the *Herald* who sanctions abortion, for it is determined to make itself the medium of bringing the ignorant, despairing girl to the harpy who is waiting to destroy her. It will make money out of the traffic, let who will lose their souls by it. Hear it again:

"We conjure the people to think of it. For the one case which rises with its putrid ghost before the public, how many pass away unheard of!"

The *Herald* ought to answer its own question. It has had more to do with the evil which produces "putrid ghosts" than any other paper.

"All this points to society taking the malady by the throat, not merely through those on whom murder is proven, but on the system in all its cancerous branches of thought as well as action."

That means—take the New-York *Herald* by the throat, and prevent its advising foolish women every morning to go to ASCHER'S "sure and safe" establishment. What detestable hypocrisy it is for any man to write stuff like the above, and like the following, when he knows that he is a party to the crime:

"We shall not here enter into the sickening details of this further case, and can only speculate how many such cruel instances of a social evil, deeper than the roots of perdition, are wearing out their blasted existences in our midst."

"Blasted existence"—a very fine way of putting the matter, no doubt. But ought not the *Herald* to be ashamed of itself for playing tout to the abortionists? The law should prohibit the publication of all such advertisements as those which render the *Herald* unfit to be read by any decent women, and the still worse announcements which are published in the *Sunday Mercury*, debauching the minds of our young people of both sexes, and leading to the ruin of body and soul.

Two more of the "medical" patrons of the *Herald* were, yesterday, arrested on a charge of causing the death of a woman who had committed herself to their care. Dr. PERRY, who in the columns of the "go-between" invites a call from "ladies in trouble," and Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, who, according to the same authority, "never fails to cure," are at present in custody in Brooklyn, charged with practicing their vile arts on the person of the unfortunate Miss POST, who died shortly after they had unceremoniously cast her off their hands. Will the *Herald* repeat their notices, also, in the face of their crimes, or will it wait till all its score of "medical" advertisers are locked up, and it finds itself indicted for assisting to lure some unsuspecting victim into their dens?

Must Fraud Carry the City Election?

Yesterday we reprinted one of Tammany's advertisements for purchasable Republicans for the next Legislature. Today we are able to show our readers what Tammany proposes to do toward furnishing its own members of that body. We are enabled to do this by the "frankness" of the New-York *World*. Here is the *World's* announcement:

"Things were never in a better position for a Democratic success in the State. *The Registry law for the City amounts to nothing*, and as no members of Congress are to be chosen this year, there is no excuse for Federal interference. We shall easily elect the Democratic State ticket and a new Democratic Legislature."

In other words, Tammany, which announces in the *Herald* that it will buy itself through, here declares that it will "count in" its candidates for the Legislature in this City and its State ticket. It remains to be seen whether the scheme of fraud so openly announced cannot be defeated. Our citizens at least know what to expect, and have time enough to make every possible preparation to defend themselves in their right of suffrage. We are aware that the task is a hard one. The Ring is fortified at every point. It has broken down the Registry law—the last barrier against election frauds—as the *World* impudently boasts. It has a good deal of money to spend, though not so much as it would have had if the TIMES had not exposed the enormity of its stealings. It controls the rowdies and the professional repeaters and fraudulent voters and canvassers. It can command the Police force. The Courts of first resort—those which are chiefly available on election day to check or prevent fraud and violence—are entirely in its possession. It has reduced the City apparently to the condition recognized by Senator CREAMER when he said, on the floor of the Senate, that the "election system on which the government of the City of New-York rests had been undermined, and was as corrupt as hell."

Nevertheless, there is one element of opposition to their plots which the Tammany conspirators have not counted on, and have not destroyed, and cannot destroy. It is the honest portion of the Democratic Party. Accustomed for years to herd with the criminals and ruffians, to whom they yielded cowardly obeisance on the 12th of July, these depraved politicians have forgotten that great body of citizens who are Democrats in principle, but who are neither rascals nor the tools of rascals. The humiliating attempt to surrender the City to the rioters in July produced a demonstration of the strength of the sincere Democrats, and of the real weakness of the ties that have hitherto bound them to Tammany, which ought to have taught that presumptuous clique a lesson. It does not seem to have done so. The *World* shamelessly sneers at the idea that anything stands in the way of the triumph of Tammany's avowed intention to carry their ends by fraud.

We call on all honest Democrats to show these confessed conspirators against the right of our citizens to the franchise that this scheme cannot be carried out with impunity. There is one Democrat in particular to whom we wish to point out a path of duty, which will be also a path to honor. It is that Democrat who, at the last moment, recognizing the overwhelming sentiment of the right-minded men of his own party, dared, on the 12th of July, to reverse the degrading action of the Tammany leaders, and redeem the City and the State from the humiliation and danger they had prepared. An equal humiliation and a greater danger now threaten New-York. Tammany boasts in its journals that it will control the election of representatives of this City in the Legislature, whatever may be the real wish of the people. We believe it is in Gov. HOFFMAN'S power to prevent the consummation of this threat. The Sheriff of the county is his direct representative, and is accountable to him. This officer is the executive arm of the Government in the county. It is in his power to make arrangements that will enable citizens (1) to vote without interference, (2) to scrutinize the voting of others, and challenge illegal voters, and (3) to inspect the process of canvassing votes. These three things secured, the people may abide the result with confidence. The Sheriff, supported by the Governor, can secure them. We call upon these officers to prepare to do their duty.

MINOR TOPICS.

A correspondent writes as follows: "If a deed under which property is conveyed by the City can be repudiated at any moment—and this is the case, Mayor HALL contends, with your property—what security can we have that at some time or other the City bonds will not also be repudiated? Why should not Mayor HALL find some legal quibble or pretext for saying that an illegal sale had been made of the bonds, and that the bond-holders must lose their money?" This is a shrewd suggestion, and perhaps Mayor HALL will turn it to account. By the by, Mayor HALL has, we are informed, privately caused a recommendation to be issued through his favorite newspaper to the effect that all persons employed in the City or County offices should refrain from eating or drinking in the restaurant under the TIMES Building. Is not this a revenge worthy of the excellent Mr. HALL? The City clerks now are not to be allowed to eat their dinners where they like. Decidedly the City authorities are carrying on a defensive warfare in a dignified manner. *Quos Deus vult perdere*, &c., as the accomplished and learned Mayor would say.

Notwithstanding the numerous complaints made by private citizens about the condition of Washington Market and West-street, and notwithstanding the warnings of the Press, these localities are allowed to remain in as filthy a state as ever. The Street Contractor seems to feel that there is no one to force him to do his duty, and he clearly does not mean to do it unless he is forced—and thus the prospect of any change for the better is about as bad as it can be. The frust and garbage cast out into the streets from Washington Market would suffice to manure some hundreds of acres. At present, the refuse only serves to choke up an important thoroughfare, and to sow the seeds of disease.

People will be sorry for Mr. NAST, the distinguished caricaturist and artist. The *Irish People* has run foul of him, and says of one of Mr. NAST'S pictures: "It excites nothing within our breasts but pity. And so we pity thee, poor NAST. In troth we do." After that Mr. NAST has nothing to do but to bid a graceful farewell to his fellow-creatures. But Mr. NAST has put a rum-bottle into the hands of one of the men he caricatures. This suggests to the *Irish People* the following epigram, which is only equaled in severity by the most cutting epigrams of SWIFT:

"Let HARPERS groan and groan away
Until they crack their pigmy *throttles:*
NAST must care his thirsty throat,
'Tis that keeps him in empty *bottles.*"

Mr. NAST must have as many lives as a cat if he survives that. "In troth" we, too, pity him.

The New-York *World*, or what remains of it, has been half filled lately with indignant remonstrances against what it calls a spurious telegram, to the effect that the Committee of the Berlin Exchange had refused to allow quotations of the New-York City loan to appear in the official stock list. The *World* insinuated that this message was manufactured in New-York—it does so much in that line of business itself that it suspects other people of doing it too. We showed the other day how it manufactured its foreign correspondence. Mr. SIMONTON, the agent of the Associated Press, now proves that the message was transmitted through WOLFF'S well-known telegraphic agency at Berlin, and that the fact reported was true—as witness the following extract from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of Friday, Aug. 11:

"NEW-YORK CITY LOAN.—The Select Committee of the Berlin Stock Exchange has, in its last meeting, concluded not to grant the petition to insert the quotation of the New-York City loan in the official Bourse list."

Other particulars will be found in Mr. SIMONTON'S letter, published in another part of this paper. The Associated Press does not propose to enter into competition with the *World* in inventing foreign "news."

Some of the Ring organs—notably the New-York *Express*—are trying to draw public attention away from the stealing of the Ring, and fix it on the alleged extravagance of the Republican State Governments of the South. The *Express*, which estimates the indebtedness of the "carpet-bag States at one hundred and ninety" millions, forgets to state that only one hundred millions of this has been created since 1866, (the date of reconstruction.) In the same time Tammany has added to the debt of this City ninety-one millions, or within nine millions as much as has been added to the debt of the ten Southern States.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* continues to hold the nose of the Buffalo *Courier* to the grindstone. The latter paper is the organ of Tammany, and is fed from HALL'S own spoon. It has had the hardhood to describe our extracts from CONNOLLY'S secret accounts as fictitious, and refused to believe them without "evidence." No one cares what the *Courier* says, but still the *Commercial* does well to make an example of it. All the warrants we published are to be found in the official accounts sent in by Mayor HALL to the Supervisors. Is that evidence enough of their accuracy? We quote today some more figures from the official documents—they all tell the same story. The Buffalo *Courier* has dreadfully dirty work to do, but it is quite equal to it. The *Commercial Advertiser* may ruin it, but will never make it ashamed.

Harper's Weekly speaks, in the article to be found in another column, the sentiment of the great body of intelligent Republicans regarding the State Convention. We call attention to its remarks, because, while distinguished by moderation and good sense, they point out some points which active politicians may find it too easy to forget. Nothing can be more certain than that the Republican who introduces into the approaching State Convention any merely personal aims—no matter of what apparent importance—will contribute directly to the perpetration of misgovernment in the City and State, and endanger the best interests of the party.

The dangers which have actually been incurred, and the greater ones which hang over us, owing to the indifference of the public concerning the progress of fraud in political and business circles, are very clearly set forth in an article from the *Evening Mail*, which we quote this morning. Carelessness in reference to these crimes, which are not revolting like murder, or startling like highway robbery, is common enough. It is the dry-rot of our politics, and, if not eradicated, it will assail the existence of republican government at its very foundation.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Agricultural Department Clerks—Reductions—The Monthly Reports—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The changes in the clerical force of the Agricultural Department, which were some time since alluded to in the TIMES, will be announced to-morrow. The Commissioner thinks that he will soon be able to reduce the force which he found in the Department by the number of twelve or fifteen. Among the changes to-morrow will be the appointment of a new chief clerk; a Mr. SWANK, employed in the Department, being promoted to that position. In regard to the monthly reports of crops by the Agricultural Department, some new regulations are to be rigidly enforced, so that the public may be able to know when a statement really emanates from that department. Not long ago the receipt of a letter in the department, describing the condition of the cotton crop in a portion of one of the Southern States, and predicting in the localities referred to a large increase, became accidentally known to a reporter, who made the prediction an official one covering the whole South, and telegraphed it to New-York. Pains will be taken to have all information of the department on this subject given out monthly to the Press associations. The reports for each month will be made up not later than the middle of the succeeding month, and any announcements not made through the regular channel must hereafter be regarded as unauthorized and not based on the Department's information. This determination of the Commissioner being well published, will compel speculators to saddle the responsibility of their canards about crops on other shoulders than those of the Government.

The Negro Authorities at Darien, Ga.—Release of a Mutinous Crew.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—Another outrage has been perpetrated by the negroes at Darien, Ga. It appears that the crew of the British bark *Mona*, HATFIELD master, mutinied at sea, and the Captain was compelled to shoot one of the mutineers, though only slightly wounding him. On the ship's arrival at Darien, the Captain was arrested by the negroes of that place and put in jail. He was released yesterday, and is now in this city. The case will be submitted to the British Minister at Washington.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Excitement in the Assembly on the Thiers Question.

Another Half Milliard of Francs Paid to Germany.

No New-York City Loan Quotations Allowed in Berlin.

An Austro-Germano-Prusso-Italian League for Peace.

Denial of Various Sensational Indian Stories.

Wreck of the Steamer Mississippi on the Florida Coast.

Notice from the State Department to Alabama Claimants.

FRANCE.

Thiers' Powers—A New Bill in the Assembly—Gambetta's Dissolution Bill Withdrawn—Another Installment of the Indemnity Paid.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The members of the Government have agreed upon a bill for the prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS, which but slightly modifies the decree reported by the Committee upon the proposition of M. RIVET, and which will receive the support of the entire Left in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 30.—In the Assembly today there was a full attendance of Deputies, and the galleries were crowded in expectation of decisive action on the prolongation of M. THIERS' powers. M. RIVET announced that the Special Committee had agreed to receive the amendment proposed by M. DUFAURE to the decree reported by them on Monday. It was thereupon announced that the Government would accept the decree. Loud protests were made by members of the "Left." Numerous amendments which had been proposed to the measure were withdrawn. The excitement in the Chamber during these proceedings was intense. The Paris *Journal* announces that M. GAMBETTA has withdrawn his proposition for the dissolution of the Assembly. The *Bien Public* of Paris announces that the payment of the third installment of the indemnity, half a milliard francs, was completed today.

GERMANY.

New-York City Loan in Berlin—Fresh Disturbances in Strasbourg—A League to Preserve the Peace of Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In reply to a cable inquiry from the New-York Associated Press, the Wolff Telegraphic Bureau reaffirms its announcement of the 10th of August, as follows: "The New-York (City) Loan is not quoted in the official list. The oldest Board of Berlin Merchants persists in the resolve not to allow the quotation." Fresh disturbances have occurred between the people and the German troops at Strasbourg, in which several of the populace and military were severely wounded.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says no formal treaty has been concluded between Germany and Austria; but they have come to a good understanding as to the maintenance of peace. The Vienna *Press* says the *entente cordiale* with Germany exists, and extends indirectly to Russia, as far as is consistent with the relations of Germany with that Power. It also calls the arrangement a league for the preservation of the peace of Europe, and that Austria, Germany and Italy, and perhaps Russia, are its adherents.

CHOLERA.

The Disease in Hamburg and Altona, Germany—Ravages in Konigsberg.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The cholera has made its appearance at Hamburg, where several cases are reported. Sixteen deaths from the disease have occurred at Altona, during the past week. The cholera continues its ravages at Königsberg. There were 100 new cases and 29 deaths on the 27th, and 80 new cases and 50 deaths on the 28th inst.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Fire and Loss of Life in London—Garibaldi Recovering—Amnesty Decreed in Spain—Roumania.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—CLARKE, the American bond forger, has been committed for trial at the next Assizes. A destructive fire occurred in Drury Lane today. Several persons perished in the flames.

The Turin *Gazette* states that GARIBALDI has recovered from his attack of illness, and that repose is alone necessary for the complete restoration of his health.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—A decree of amnesty has been promulgated. It applies to all political offenses committed in Spain. The preamble recites that the Government is well aware of the powerlessness of its adversaries and of its own ability to repress all revolt.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* states that the Roumanian Government intend to submit to the Legislature a bill indemnifying creditors for whose claims the Government is liable.

ANOTHER WRECK ON THE COAST.

The Steamer Mississippi Lost at Hillsborough Inlet—The Passengers and Crew Rescued.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—The steam-ship *Cortez*, Capt. WHITMAN, arrived at South West Pass, this evening, bringing the crew and passengers rescued from the steam-ship *Mississippi*, wrecked on the 29th inst., in a hurricane off Hillsborough Inlet, Florida. All on board were saved, but the vessel and cargo are probably a total loss. The *Mississippi*, Capt. HENRY, sailed from New-York for New-Orleans Aug. 19, with full cargo of assorted merchandise, mostly dry goods and shoes, valued at $500,000. The vessel is Clyde-built, of the Merchant's line, and belonged to WM. F. WELD & Co., of Boston. She was classed as "A 1," and valued at $150,000.

THE INDIANS.

Dispatch from Superintendent Viall—Reported Assembling of Sioux Denied—A Massacre Also Denied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received the following letter from J. A. VIALL, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, dated Helena, Aug. 19:

"SIR: I have the honor to report that the telegram published in the papers to the effect that F. D. PEASE, Agent at the Crow Agency, had sent word to Col. BAKER, of Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, to the effect that large bodies of Sioux were congregating for the purpose of making raids, is without foundation. Gen. GIBBON, commanding the military district, says that not only was no such report made, but that the fact itself was false. Gen. GIBBON states that troops are scouring the country, and that his command is sufficient to protect this frontier, and that no further raids on the settlements need be apprehended. Late advices from Agent PEASE and the other agents in this Superintendency, show that no fears whatever need be entertained that the treaty Indians intend to be troublesome, or that they express other than entire satisfaction with their treatment by the Government. I leave on Monday for the Crow Agency and the Yellowstone country." Superintendent ENOCH HOAG forwards to the Indian Bureau a letter from Agent DARLINGTON, dated Cheyenne Agency, Aug. 12, in which he says: "BIG JAKE, BULL BEAR, GRAYBEARD and RED MOON, with between 800 and 900 Cheyennes, arrived at the Agency today; also, the 'Big Medicine-man Cheyenne,' and I have never since my connection with these people known them to be in better spirits or so amicably disposed as at present. I gave them a liberal supply of rations, with the exception of coffee, being unfortunately out of the latter article."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Some time ago a man named MACK MOORE gave the St. Joseph *Herald* an account of the capture of a train near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and the killing of several drivers and the subsequent burning at the stake of two more. S. L. WOODWARD, the Post Adjutant of Fort Sill, writes to the St. Joseph *Herald*, pronouncing the whole story false, and says: "No such affair has occurred near this post, and the train referred to is this moment hauling hay for a contractor at the post."

CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND.

Notice to the Alabama Claimants to File their Claims—Circular to Claimants for Losses Other than From Rebel Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The following circular was issued from the State Department today:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August, 1871.

Claimants who have not already filed in the Department of State their claims against Great Britain, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels, which have given rise to the claims generally known as the *Alabama* claims, are requested to do so without delay, in order that they may be taken into account in presenting the aggregate claims of the United States to be brought before the Tribunal of Arbitration which is to meet in Geneva in the month of December next. It will not be necessary for claimants, who have already filed their claims, sustained by proofs, to take any steps under this notice, unless they may have additional proof to file. No papers already filed will be withdrawn. Claimants must prepare for themselves the proof of their claims. This Department will on application, forward to claimants a copy of the treaty and a circular showing the form of proofs that is advised by the Department in the absence of all rules by the tribunal which will pass on the same. The early attention of claimants, who have not already filed their claim, is invited to this notice.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary.

The following notice has also been given by the State Department, namely:

Notice is hereby given that by the terms of the treaty concluded on the 8th day of May, 1871, between the United States and Great Britain, all claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States, during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive, not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in article 1 of said treaty, generally known as the *Alabama* claims, and which yet remain unsettled, are referred to three Commissioners to meet in Washington for the examination, investigation, and decision of such claims as well as like claims on the part of Her Britannic Majesty upon the Government of the United States. By the terms of said treaty all such claims, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, referred, or laid before said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of said Commission be considered and treated as finally settled and barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ROBERT F. HALL, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed under said treaty agent of the United States, to present and support the claims on its behalf, and to answer the claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof, before the said Commission.

Corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, having claims against the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and coming within the terms of the above recited provisions of the treaty, are requested forthwith to send to the agent above named, at the Department of State, Washington, D. C., a statement of their respective claims, showing the name and residence of the claimant, the nature and amount of the claim, with a brief general statement of the time, place, and circumstances of the transaction out of which the claim arose. It will be understood that the statement so invited is preliminary merely, and does not preclude the necessity of a subsequent formal memorial or statement, to be presented in conformity with such rules or regulations as the Commission, on its organization, may prescribe. It is provided by the treaty that the Commissioners shall meet at the earliest convenient period after they shall have been respectively named. It is expected that they will meet during the ensuing month of September.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary.

The Italian Arbitrator.

FLORENCE, Aug. 30.—Count SELOPIS has been appointed by King VICTOR EMMANUEL arbitrator on the part of Italy upon the *Alabama* claims.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Circular from Mr. Douglass to Revenue Officers—Co-operation Necessary to the Enforcement of the Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Commissioner DOUGLASS has today issued a circular of instructions to Revenue officers as follows:

"In assuming charge of this office it is deemed proper to remind the District Revenue officers that it is through their hearty co-operation only that a firm and efficient enforcement of the laws can be maintained. It is expected that Revenue officers will lend their best energies to the proper ar[illegible]ment and collection of revenue, doing their duty conscientiously and firmly at all times, and being ready on all suitable occasions to give the tax-payers full instructions as to their duties and responsibilities under the law. Supervisors should visit the various Collectors and Assessors in their supervising districts as often as practicable, to examine the condition of the business in the various offices and for a free interchange of thought with regard to the interests of the service. Collectors and Assessors should meet and co-operate cordially with Supervisors on all such occasions. From information at hand I am led to believe that subordinate officers in some few districts have engaged in the preparation and presentation of claims against the Government. The law for the punishment of a United States officer who shall act as agent or attorney for the prosecution of any claim against the Government is very stringent, (section 98 of the Internal Revenue act of July 20, 1868,) and should be enforced with rigor against all offenders. It will be readily seen that such offenses afford peculiar embarrassment in the administration of the laws. It is thought necessary to call the attention of all officers, particularly those in the assessing branch of the service, to the duty of enforcing the whole law. While some sources of revenue may be more popular in some sections of the country than others, or, possibly, altogether unpopular, revenue officers must remember that the laws are not to be administered by piecemeal, but as a whole, leaving their repeal if demanded by public opinion to the legislative branch of the Government. A rigorous and impartial enforcement of the law will be expected and a courteous and patient treatment of the tax-payer.
(Signed) J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.

THE HALIFAX REGATTA.

Postponement of the Great Race in Consequence of Fog.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 30.—The weather this morning was foggy, but the water is as smooth as glass. It was rumored this morning that the Paris crew had been ordered back to Halifax by the Racing Committee of St. John, to save the city from disgrace. The struggle between the two English crews is expected to be a grand one. The crews were sold in the pools last night as follows: Winship, $30; Renforth, $18; Coulter, $10; Halifax, $8.

Later—The race is postponed until 5 o'clock this evening, in consequence of the heavy fog. If the weather is not improved by that hour there will be a further postponement until tomorrow. The Paris crew has not withdrawn from the contest.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30—4 P. M.—The fog is increasing and a drizzling rain has set in. There is small chance of the race taking place today. The Paris crew are reported to have returned, and are going to row. Public opinion in St. John drove them back, and the feeling against them here is very strong.

The Chicago White Stockings Beat the Athletics in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The game between the Chicago White Stockings and the Athletics attracted fully 6,000 spectators. Mr. YOUNG, of the Olympics, of Washington, was chosen umpire. The Athletics were sent to the bat, but made nothing, while the Chicagos scored two. Four "goose-eggs" followed for the Athletics, and the Chicagos were treated to five blanks in succession. In the sixth inning the Athletics scored 3, amid great applause, the favorites now leading 1. In the seventh innings the Athletics were whitewashed, and the White Stockings scored 1, making a tie. In the eighth innings the Athletics drew a blank, while the Chicagos made 1. In the ninth innings the Athletics went out in the one, two, three order. The White Stockings went to the bat, but the crowd had lost all interest in the game, the Chicagos being 1 ahead. They added 2 to their score and the game ended, just as the rain commenced, with the White Stockings 3 ahead.

White Stockings	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—6
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31—1 A. M.—The barometer continues somewhat low on the California coast, but has risen very generally since Tuesday night east of the Mississippi, except in New-England. The area of lowest pressure after extending north-eastward in Canada has stretched southward to Maine. South-westerly winds have continued to prevail from New-York to Michigan and southward, and westerly winds on the upper lakes. Dangerous winds have been reported only in restricted regions. On Lakes Erie and Ontario clear and pleasant weather has prevailed on Wednesday from the Ohio Valley north-westward, and in the Gulf and Southern States. Clearing weather with occasional light rain is now reported from New-York and New-England, with a severe north-westerly gale on the summit of Mount Washington.

PROBABIAITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather is probable for Thursday on the lakes and southward to the Gulf, with light or fresh winds from the south-west and north-west. The threatening weather in New-York and New-England will probably clear away by the afternoon, with increasing north-westerly winds.

Terrible Drowning Accident Near Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—JOHN POWERS, with JOHN CROWE, aged seventeen, and MAGGIE McCARTY, aged thirteen, were in a small boat in Poestenkill Creek, gathering drift-wood, at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, when they unconsciously drifted into the strong current. CROWE exclaimed, "We are lost," and jumped overboard. POWERS then attempted to throw the girl ashore and jumped overboard after her. CROWE and the girl were carried over the dam and drowned. POWERS drifted into an eddy, where he seized hold of an old engine lying in the creek, to which he clung until rescued. The bodies of the drowned have not been recovered.

Suicide of a Circus Clown—His Body Found in the Woods.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Yesterday afternoon, the body of CHARLES PARKER, connected with Barnum's Circus as clown and ballad-singer, was found in a piece of woods near Schenectady, with his throat cut from ear to ear. In his hand a knife was clasped, which showed that his death was the result of self-destruction. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and it is supposed the suicide took place on Friday last, the day the Circus exhibited in Schenectady. Intemperance is supposed to have been the cause.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A social levee of the HOWE family was held last evening at the Revere House in Boston. A drenching rain-storm prevented a large attendance, but Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of the British Provinces; Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, Col. FRANK E. HOWE, of New-York, and several members of the family from Brooklyn, New-Orleans and New-England were present.

The Androscoggin County Democratic Convention met at Auburn, Me., yesterday, and nominated for Senators, ALONZO GARCELON and A. T. DENISON; for Commissioner, J. G. GERRY; for Sheriff, HAM BROOKS; Treasurer, GEORGE E. STROUT.

PARTHE, one of the oldest Chiefs of the Kickapoo Indians, was killed by a drunken half-breed named WALTER, at the Kickapoo Reservation, on Sunday. The Kickapoos threaten to hang WALTER.

A party of excursionists from Staten Island, at Long Branch, got into a fight of a serious nature yesterday, during which pistols and knives were freely used. They were finally driven off by the Police.

The biennial meeting of the New-York State Deaf Mute Association took place at the Capitol yesterday, and was addressed by Gov. HOFFMAN, and by H. C. RIDER, President of the Association.

DAVID TILTON, of New-York, convicted in Buffalo of complicity in smuggling, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the Erie County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

On Tuesday, GEORGE H. MCNEAN, aged eleven years, was struck by lightning, in Washington, and instantly killed. A Mrs. LACKETT was also struck, and will probably lose her eyesight.

Two freight-trains collided yesterday on the Baltimore Central Railroad, near Fairville Station, from the wilful neglect of one of the trains to follow the schedule rules. Two hands were injured.

The Treasury Department has confirmed the appointment of CARVER STICKNEY as Deputy Collector at Cleveland; THOMAS W. BAIRD, Store-keeper, and H. M. ALLEAS, Night Inspector, at the New-York Custom-house.

The steamer *Suffolk* is laying the submarine cable from Trinidad to Demerara, and the steamer *Dacia* that from Barbadoes to St. Vincent.

Mr. JOHN C. CLEARY, who was found with his throat cut, in Washington, on Tuesday, received his wound in an affray with a former business partner.

The Fall races meeting at Waterloo, Ont., begins today, and will be very successful. A great many American horses have been entered.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Aug. 19 are as follows: New-York, $4,308,374; Philadelphia, $142,028; Boston, $513,286; Baltimore, $131,895; total, $5,094,582.

The race between the yachts *Haswell*, of Pawtucket, and *Sadie*, of Beverly, yesterday, at Providence, R. I., for a plate valued at $500, was won by the *Sadie* by twenty minutes.

The Duke of MONTPENSIER, who offers to testify in relation to the death of Gen. PRIM, is at present detained in France by the illness of his daughter.

The Massachussetts Labor Reformers are to hold a State Convention at Framingham on the first Wednesday in October.

A new well caved in at Staunton, Va., yesterday, burying alive two colored men. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

The Duke D'AUMALE has, it is said, again declined to be a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic.

A dispatch from Belgrade says the Government of Servia is busily engaged in the reorganization of the army.

One hundred and thirty German workmen struck on Monday, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and paraded the streets.

A railway collision occurred at Bolton, England, on Monday night, and six persons were injured.

The Haymakers, of Troy, defeated the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, by 17 to 12 in eight innings.

The shock of an earthquake was felt on the 20th inst. at Kingston, Jamaica, but no damage was done.

Six persons were drowned by the wreck of the *Bondicar*, from Cronstadt for an English port.

The wife of GEORGE H. NEWHALL, of Malden, Mass., hanged herself yesterday while insane.

ELI CARR, of Cleveland, Ohio, was crushed to death under a car at the Ohio Falls Car Works on Tuesday.

The archives of the Georgia State Road were yesterday turned over to a committee of citizens at Atlanta.

DAVID F. MCGILVRAY, a well-known auctioneer of Boston, died yesterday in Nashua, N. H.

JEFF. DAVIS and JUBAL EARLY have secured cottages at White Sulphur Springs, West. Va.

Dr. LEON LUCKERT, a California pioneer, died of apoplexy in San Francisco last evening.

The Emperor NAPOLEON and family visited the steam-ship *Great Eastern* on Monday.

The King of Belgium returns home from London today via Ostend.

CHARLES WINSON, aged ninety, hanged himself in Duxbury, Mass., on Tuesday night.

Secretary FISH arrived in Washington yesterday morning.

Secretary DELANO left Mount Vernon, Ohio, yesterday, for Washington.

The weather in England is fair and favorable to the crops.

The season at Long Branch is drawing rapidly to a close.

Gen. SHERMAN left Long Branch yesterday for Washington.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUG. 31—4 A. M.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Wisconsin Republicans Declare for the Administration.

Assembling of the State Convention—A Full Ticket Nominated—Important Resolutions Adopted.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—The Republican State Convention met here today. The informal ballot for Governor gave WASHBURN, 142; SMITH, 111, and scattering, 12. The formal ballot nominated WASHBURN by 156 votes, SMITH 108, and scattering 2. Gen. WASHBURN accepted the nomination. M. H. PETTIT, of Kenosha, was nominated Lieutenant-Governor on the first formal ballot.

The following platform was then adopted:

Resolved, That we refer with patriotic pride to the history of the Republican Party of the United States; by its early response to the encroachments of slavery; by its patriotic devotion to the cause of the Union during the late civil war; by its emancipation at the proper time of an oppressed people from bondage; by its signal overthrow of disloyalty and treason; by its justice, firmness and magnanimity in guarding and securing the result of the war, and giving and assuring to all citizens liberty and equality before the law; by its grateful care and just provision for the nation's defenders; by its honor and good faith toward the nation's creditors; by its wise and liberal policy in granting homesteads to settlers, and in aiding the developments of the Western States and Territories; by its successful advocacy of human principles of international law not hitherto recognized by the civilized world; by its peaceful settlement of our controversies with Great Britain on terms honorable, advantageous, and tending to secure permanent peace and concord between two nations; by its judicious direction of our financial system whereby the nation was enabled to meet the emergencies of a great war, to furnish a sound, uniform currency, and to prevent the commercial depression, revolution and disaster usually attendant upon civil strife; and, generally, by its successful administration of national affairs during ten eventful years. It has proved on all occasions its fidelity to the interests of the country. A party whose career thus far has been signalized at every step by great triumphs of human freedom and progress, needs not to depart from the path of honor and duty in which its victories have been won. We believe that upon its continued ascendancy and its steadfast adherence to its cardinal principles, the peace, prosperity and honor of the country depends.

Resolved, That we regard the recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States as just and wise articles of organic law, essential at the present time to secure constitutional liberty; that under the Constitution thus amended the Federal Government possesses, and ought to exercise whenever and wherever it becomes necessary, sufficient power to protect every citizen under our flag in the free expression of his sentiments, the free exercise of the ballot, the full enjoyment of his property, and the absolute safety of his person.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the recuperation of the Southern States under the benign influence of free labor, and that we urge upon those lately in rebellion not to retard the prosperity of the South by permitting lawlessness and violence there. We entreat them to take a bold stand for law and order, to assist the result of the war, and to co-operate with us in efforts to advance the prosperity of the whole country; and we hope that the time may shortly come when persecutions and outrages upon loyal men shall wholly cease, and when politicbl disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion may be removed, without danger to the rights of those who have remained faithful to the Union.

Resolved, That we believe that the prosperity of the country, and the stability of its monetary system, as well as its credit and influence in the family of nations, depend on the maintenance of public faith, and to that end we favor the continued reduction of the National debt, so steadily as to prevent the depreciation of our bonds and currency, and so gradually as not to burden too heavily the present industries of the country.

Resolved, That in our judgment the most difficult and satisfactory means of raising a larger portion of revenue to meet the obligations of the Government is from duties on imports; that such duties should be so low as to make sure of the amount required, and to fairly distribute the burden of taxation upon all sections of the country, and upon all classes of the people; a tariff for revenue is evidently indispensable, but it should be so adjusted as to be least prejudicial to all interests and to every class and section, and so never to burden new interests that another may thrive.

The sixth resolution refers to state matters.

Resolved, That in view of the present rapid settlement of the country the residue of the public domains should be kept mainly for actual settlers, the Homestead laws should be so modified that when honorable discharged Union soldiers and sailors claim benefits of the same the period of their service shall be deemed part of the time of occupancy necessary to acquire title grants of lands to aid in building; railroads should be made only where it is necessary to open the country up to settlements, under such restrictions as will facilitate the occupation of public lands; that we favor every practicable reform in the public service, State or national, in the direction of greater purity, simplicity, efficiency and economy of Administration.

Resolved, That the Administration of President GRANT has been wise and prudent; it has impartially executed the laws, collected and honestly applied the revenues, greatly reduced the public debt and enabled Congress to lighten the burden of taxation; it has inaugurated a humane policy in dealing with the Indians, favorable alike to economy, and to civilization and peace upon our borders; it has preserved and strengthened our friendly relations with foreign Powers, and has advanced the honor and dignity of the United States among the governments of the world; it has at all times been deferential to the will of the people, and studies to promote public welfare; it deserves and receives our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we know no duty more urgent than to mature and enforce new safeguards of the purity of elections, and to effect a thorough reform of civil service.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Admission of Colored Delegates—An Empty Honor—A Violent Speech by the President—Jubal Early Withdraws—A Disorderly Scene.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 30.—The Conservative State Convention met here today at 12 M. Eighty-three counties were represented by 260 delegates. Hon. R. T. DANIEL called the body to order, and Hon. R. L. MONTAGUE was made temporary Chairman, the latter making a brief speech exhorting harmony, and warning the delegates against dissensions as to men and measures. During the absence of the Committee on Permanent Organization, Col. PRITON WISE moved that six colored delegates elected by the colored Conservatives of Richmond, be admitted to seats, which was agreed to, although several voices loudly reiterated "No, no." The delegates were received with loud applause as they took their seats. They will have no votes, however.

After the speech of Mr. MONTAGUE, Bishop DOGGETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, opened the proceedings with prayer, making no direct allusion to parties and praying in general terms for good government and the triumph of the right.

The permanent organization was effected with Hon. THOS. S. BERRECK as President, and WM. S. GILMAN, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, Secretary. The President made an eloquent speech, invoking the campaign of 1869 to incite the party to present and future efforts of the same kind. He characterized the Republicans of Virginia as a class too poor to be affected by taxes, as so dishonest as to live and riot in the public plunder. He referred to South Carolina as an example of a State overcome by Radical rule, and urged all to combine to avert that rule in Virginia. He said that as belated travelers hush their debates when they hear the howls of the hungry wolves, so should all good men now compose their differences as they hear the fierce and greedy shouts of the Radicals. He was loudly applauded.

A motion was adopted to appoint a Committee on Business, consisting of three members from each Congressional District, and the Convention adjourned to 4 P. M. to allow the President to select the members.

At the afternoon session the President announced the Committee on Business, with Ex-Gov. WM. SMITH as Chairman. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY was appointed from the Third District. The General arose and begged leave to decline. He had already discovered that he could not act with the Convention, and he had formed his intention to withdraw at the first fitting opportunity. He had his views on public affairs and he was not willing to renounce them nor to remain silent about them. He was for a white man's party, in utter and uncompromising hostility to the Black Republican Party. He hoped that his declination would be accepted. Hereupon considerable disorder arose in the Convention, several members attempting to speak at once. The President was, however, equal to the occasion, and quelled the rising tumult. A motion was made to accept the declination of Gen. EARLY, as he had formally announced his withdrawal from the party. Here again great confusion arose, with motions and counter-motions. Finally, a resolution to lay the whole matter on the table was made by Ex-Gov. SMITH, and carried amid the confusion.

A vote of thanks was given to Hon. R. T. DANIEL and his associates on the State Executive Committee, for the zeal, ability and statesmanship they had displayed in the management of the affairs of the party.

A motion for a committee to wait on Gov. WALKER, and invite him to a seat on the floor of the Convention, was the signal for further disorder. Hon. S. F. LAKE and others opposed the motion. He did not want the Convention to be swayed in any degree by official influence. Somebody asked how it would look for President GRANT to be invited to a seat in a political convention, when the reply was that there was this difference, that WALKER was a gentleman, while GRANT was not. At length the President declared that a motion to lay on the table was carried, and the Convention adjourned till 10 A. M., to-morrow.

E.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The State War-Claims Case—Gov. Geary Removes the Deputy Attorney-General.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 30.—Deputy Attorney-General JOSEPH M. MCCLURE was this morning removed from his position by Attorney-General BREWSTER, in obedience to the demand of Gov. GEARY.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

An Unbiased Story of the Difficulty—Warmoth in League With Ex-Rebels—Repetition of the Mechanics' Institute Massacre Prevented by the Military.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Your correspondent has permission to make public a private letter received by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which explains itself, and which shows that the immolation of United States officers at New-Orleans, so vigorously urged in some quarters immediately after the State Convention, without an investigation, would have been an act of injustice, to say the least. The revelations in the letter are of a surprising character, and are from a source which entitles them to large belief. The writer went to the South two years ago a thorough Democrat. He has not held or sought office there, is not an adventurer, but a man of ability, who went to New Orleans to make it his permanent residence and to practice his profession. Were his name permitted to be given it would be widely recognized. The letter is as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 26, 1871.

Hon. B. R. Cowan:

MY DEAR SIR: As an old personal friend, though heretofore politically acting in opposition to your party, I venture to write you concerning the affair at the Custom-house, in this city, the other day, in which I have no doubt you feel some interest in common with your party, and I do not wish you to suspect that I have any party or personal end in view, for I have none. I have about concluded that my old party has played out. And I am now in a transition state, uncertain where I may land. I would not be surprised if we voted the same ticket in 1872. It is quite certain that I shall not support any Democratic candidate that shall occupy the position now occupied by the Democracy of your State. Its "new departure," especially the financial, is all humbug.

I see by the dispatches that President GRANT has been unable to penetrate the Louisiana muddle. I think I am in a position to give you a clue to it. I have been located in this city for two years, and I think I fully understand the situation here. My associations, of course, have been Democratic in a political way, and, without betraying confidence of any kind, I am able to speak somewhat from the books. I am satisfied that most of the Republican papers North do not understand what is going on here. Notably, the New-York *Tribune* has been sadly misled, and the Democratic papers, of course, want to make all the capital possible out of the affair without any particular regard to the truth. I don't know whether the President authorized the use of troops or not, but I do know that if troops had not been there we would probably have had re-enacted the scenes at Mechanics' Institute in 1866. To comprehend the case fully you must know that there is and has been for some time, a movement on foot, with WARMOTH at the head, to create a white man's party in Louisiana. Overtures have passed between WARMOTH and certain Democratic leaders here to this effect, and a majority of the State Central Committee here is in favor of it. WARMOTH is to surrender the State to the Democracy, and he is to be re-elected Governor and then United States Senator. WARMOTH is, of course, odious to the mass of old residents, but his power is immense; and for the sake of success, the Democrats may be induced to go into the amendments. Some of us are not for it, but we will in all probability be overslaughed. I am opposed to making any such issue, believing it to be fraught with great danger to the peace and prosperity of the South, with which I am now identified, and if I can contribute to defeat the scheme, I deem it my duty to do so. WARMOTH has the State militia and the city Police under his control, and, in a great measure, the Election laws. The former he vigorously used in the late election of delegates, and the latter he will as freely employ when the scheme is fully developed and announced. In the ward meetings the Police behaved most brutally toward the colored Republicans, intimidating and driving them away by force and threats. In the county I understand his friends did the same thing. WARMOTH got his strength in the separate Convention in this way. This was, of course, known to the "Plug Uglies" and unwashed rebels, and was "nuts" to them. They all naturally fell in with WARMOTH, and they were all collected around the Custom-house on the 9th of August, prepared for bloody work. It only needed a spark to kindle the old magazine. WARMOUTH had given secret instructions to his Police and roughs to be on hand, and had an understanding with some of the military companies that are largely made up of men of secession antecedents. Whoever had the military called in at the Custom-house, did humanity and public order good service, and GRANT will do great injustice if he immolates any of the officers there to gratify a false sentimentality. I think an investigation of the situation here, if any should be determined on, to furnish the President with the whole facts, will sustain the intimations I give you. This WARMOUTH is a very unscrupulous scoundrel, and ought to be crushed out by every decent party.

The Mississippi Republican Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 30.—The Republican State Convention met today and effected a permanent organization by the selection of Dr. DOWD, President. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, also, a committee to nominate a new State Executive Committee. The day was occupied by the members in making speeches. Gen. AMES was expected but did not arrive.

The Kentucky Election—The Vote by Congressional Districts.

The Louisville *Commercial* gives the subjoined statement of the vote for Governor by Congressional Districts in Kentucky at the recent election, with a statement of the vote for Congressmen last year:

Districts.	1870. Rep.	1870. Dem.	1871. Rep.	1871. Dem.
First	2,982	9,332	5,952	16,021
Second	5,990	8,204	11,441	15,492
Third	5,657	7,314	11,003	13,052
Fourth	3,831	9,314	9,267	14,247
Fifth	5,426	10,599	6,950	14,797
Sixth	4,578	9,213	7,115	12,984
Seventh	10,916	14,312	13,916	16,106
Eighth	12,208	12,226	13,228	10,648
Ninth	6,674	10,132	10,462	13,408
Total	58,262	90,646	89,334	126,755
Majority		32,384		37,421

	1870.	1871.
Total vote	148,908	216,089
Increased Republican vote		31,072
Increased Democratic vote		36,109
Increased total vote		67,181

The vote of the State in the past three years has been as follows:

Republican.		Democratic.	
Baker, 1868	25,734	Stevenson	114,412
Grant, 1868	39,566	Seymour	115,889
Congressional, 1870	58,262	Congressional	90,646
Harlan, 1871	89,334	Leslie	126,755

The Citizens' Mass-Meeting.

The Committee having charge of the arrangements for the meeting of citizens on the 4th of September, at the Academy of Music, in relation to the corruption in the City Government, have selected Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER to preside. That gentleman has signified his acceptance.

Sixth Assembly District Union Republican Association—Thanks to the Times.

The first meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Union Republican Association, since reorganization, was held last night, DAVID G. CAYWOOD, Esq., presiding.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and enthusiastically carried:

Whereas, The recent developments made in the public journals, more especially the NEW-YORK TIMES, of gigantic frauds in the management of our City finances have been of such a nature and magnitude that the country stands aghast, and the heretofore sound credit of our City is endangered; therefore,

Resolved, That the first duty of good citizens today is to rid our Municipal Government of the political leeches who have gained and now maintain their power by the most lavish use of money stolen from their fellow-citizens, and the unblushing use of every artifice and trick known to political demagogues and wholesale plunderers.

Resolved, That to Mr. WILLIAM ORTON and Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ our sincere and hearty thanks are due for the energy, discretion and skill they have exhibited in carrying successfully through the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City; that their patriotism in giving their time and labor to this work for the party good, demand our high admiration and respect.

Another set of resolutions was unanimously adopted, from which the following are extracts:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association are due and are hereby tendered to the NEW-YORK TIMES, for its timely and convincing exposure of the frauds of the Tammany Ring upon the City Government.

Resolved, That the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Standard* and *Republican*, as faithful advocates of Republican principles, merit the encouragement and support of all true friends of the party.

Resolved, That the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association do hereby nominate Gen. GRANT for President in 1872.

Committees were then appointed and the meeting adjourned.

THE CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Reply of the Associated Press Agent to the World Newspaper—A Foolish Insinuation Repelled.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENCY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1871.

To the Associated Press:

The New-York *World* having editorially discredited one of our cable dispatches of the 9th inst., and insinuated that it was manufactured in this City for a partisan purpose, I beg leave to invite the investigation it demands, and to say that the following facts will appear:

1. The item in question was telegraphed to us direct from REUTER's office in London, the original having been filed in the handwriting of one of the Reuter Company employes.

2. The Reuter Company received it as an item of special American interest from the Wolff Telegraphic Bureau, of Berlin, than which there is no higher Continental authority.

3. The item is true, and reported a fact which had just transpired.

The report complained of was in the following words:

"The Committee of the Berlin Exchange has refused to allow quotations of the New-York City loan to appear in the official stock list."

The *World* seeks to sustain its imputations by asserting that the New-York City bonds continued to appear in the stock quotations published in the Berlin newspapers subsequent to the 9th of August. It presumes that these published stock quotations and the "official list" referred to in the cable dispatch are identical; that the New-York City Bonds already occupied a place in said "official list;" that our item announced their displacement therefrom; that this is disproved by the published quotations aforesaid, and, *ergo*, that we have been engaged in the dishonest manufacture of party capital.

These several presumptions are all erroneous and delusive. As the "official list" is not identical with the stock list which the *World* cites its whole fabric of inference falls. The fact is that parties interested in sustaining the New-York City bonds in the Berlin market, applied to have them put upon the "official list," and that application was rejected. In support of the Wolff-Reuter announcement of the result, I cite the following extract from issue No. 223 of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, of Friday, Aug. 11, viz.:

NEW-YORK CITY LOAN.—The Select Committee of the Berlin Stock Exchange has, in its last meeting, concluded not to grant the petition to insert the quotation of the New-York City Loan in the official Bourse list.

Finally, having employed the cable to trace the questioned dispatch and its authority, I have this day received the following from our London Agent:

"The New-York Loan *is not quoted in the official list*. The oldest Board of Berlin merchants *persists in the resolve not to allow the quotation*."

Presuming that the Berlin operator, who was interested in sustaining the New-York City Bonds, did not petition for its admittance to the official list *in order* to provoke a refusal, it does not seem probable that the facts were manufactured for the purpose of producing partisan reaction here. Very respectfully.

J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

Reaping the Whirlwind.

From the Evening Mail, Aug. 30.

Apathy always has been and always will be the greatest danger to our institutions. In a country which gives to every willing worker so much actual reward and such vast expectations, it is possible for great evils to grow silently into power and to menace the very life of the nation, while the best brains and bravest hearts are too much occupied with their own struggles to unite in fighting the wrong. Moreover, so great is the popular vitality and energy and so beneficent are the current results of our industry, our invention and our productiveness, that even the greatest wrongs scarcely overshadow the numberless spheres of private activity and enjoyment.

So slavery, first tolerated as a necessary evil that was gradually to be sloughed off, grew gradually into the first power in the nation, until a greater was evoked. It apparently held as secure possession of the North as of the South. Eminent Northern divines not only invested it with respectability, but with a sort of sacredness, as if specially ordained of heaven for the benefit of both races. The Northern commercial mind resented all interference with this apparently profitable evil. Northern mobs willing and fiercely did for Southern masters what no decent Southern man would have done. Northern statesmen abdicated their manhood and muddled their brains at the bidding of imperious slave-drivers. To all human appearance the North had surrendered and the days of our Democratic institutions were numbered.

In fact, our busy, thriving, scheming, driving Northern people were simply waiting to be goaded out of their apathy. When the events came that answered this purpose, it was as though the great deep had been broken up by a typhoon. The manhood that had been absorbed in private spheres was released for public uses by the first shot that was fired on Sumter, and there was enough of it for all the exigencies of two such wars as that which won for us our nationality.

All great wars are followed by periods of speculation in private life, and of corruption in public life. A war in which four and five millions were spent in a single day, and which left us with an inflated currency and high prices, was specially calculated to breed both speculations and corruptions. The crops of both have been immense. Both have co-operated to induce a state of affairs that cannot last much longer and leave us either financial soundness, private morality or honest officials. The advent of "shoddy," with all its gaudy and cheap splendors, has stimulated all manner of weak and bad men to seek short and doubtful roads to the acquisition of "princely" fortunes. Even honest men have been so absorbed in the mad contest with such rivals for speedy wealth that they have forgotten that either God or the State had claims on any part of their energies.

To make the evil worse, the gigantic gambling that arose during the feverish excitements of the war has continued, and offered dangerous inducements to those who would "make haste to be rich." It is not only the few hundreds who gather daily in Wall and Broad streets, and make or fight "corners," but tens of thousands of business men all over the country, whom the telegraph places in close relation with the great central maelstrom. From these eager spectators of the games of Wall street are flashed daily over the wires thousands of messages that are full of destiny for the senders, and for all dependent on or connected with them. Thus gambling becomes nationalized.

And not only do private operators in stocks multiply all over the land, but the men who are intrusted with the management of railroads and with the preservation of the property of widows and orphans and other helpless persons, themselves become the wildest and most desperate gamblers of all. To gain control of a road they they will depress its stock until they can buy it in, reckless of the ruin of thousands of innocent investors. And there has been a sort of public sentiment that has endowed successful gamblers of this class with respectability and even a sort of prestige.

On the other hand, the tolerance toward rapid and doubtful methods of making money has tempted respectable directors to put human life as a stake against increased dividends. It is susceptible of mathematical demonstration that by reducing the expenses of operating any railroad below a certain point, the chances of fatal disasters will increase. No men better understand these chances than the railroad magnates who unduly reduce the number of their employes and their salaries, and allow road beds, bridges and rolling stock to degenerate. But they deliberately take the chance of being accessories to what is neither more nor less than murder of unsuspecting passengers, and count the rise in their stock or the increase of their dividends as a complete justification.

Thus, in these ways we have gone from bad to worse. Finally, it seems as though all these growing evils had culminated and burst upon us in a simultaneous eruption. From a jobbing army contractor to WINANS is a long step, and we have taken it. We have lived to see such a man tolerated and permitted social intercourse with his neighbors. We have seen United States Senators, some of them Republicans at that, who have become rich in a few years with no other business than politics. We have seen men in our own community who were poor and obscure a few years ago, and who now flaunt the wealth they have acquired in office in the faces of the honest taxpayers they have robbed. We have seen Legislatures bought and sold, and in the ignominy of these transactions both parties have shared. We have seen railroads stolen and whole States confiscated. We have seen railroads so closely managed, that finally a whole crop of disasters is reaped as the legitimate and inevitable result. We have discovered that steam-boat owners were ready to risk hundreds of lives to save the expense of a new boiler or of a competent engineer.

Thus, on all sides and from all quarters, have the special evils of our time gathered strength and virulence until at last the whirlwind for which we have sowed is upon us. Vast public debts for which there have been no corresponding benefits; the general loosening of confidence in public officials; the rule of coarse, vulgar and unscrupulous men; the destruction of all honest stock valuations; the sacrifice of successive holocausts of human victims to corporate meanness and carelessness; the disturbance and demoralization of society by the vulgar display of ill-gotten wealth, and the development of notorieties who are monsters and nuisances—these are some of the fruits of our fast living, our haste to be rich, our neglect of political duties, our inflated currency and our unprecedented facilities for speculation.

We are glad that at last the worst seems to have come, and in shapes so ugly, so ominous and so alarming that even intelligent selfishness and prudent avarice will be reached and allied with nobler motives; that men will see that out of this fearful moral chaos there are but two words that can conjure order and safety—and these are justice and honesty; justice, that will pierce through all disguises and official respectabilities, and discover and punish the theft or the murder that is covered up ever so deeply, and honesty, that will inspire all decent men with contempt and aversion for methods of acquiring wealth that are not fair, open, and manly. For when it is thoroughly stirred up there is no human sentiment so strong as the sense of justice, and as the insolence of slave-holders went so far as to rouse the latent love of the loyal American people for their nationality and their liberty, so the frauds, the corruptions, and the false doctrines of business morality that have at length assumed such hideous shapes and threatening proportions, will at last bring out a popular sense of justice that will consume our scoundrels of high and low degree, and leave their ill-gotten gold as ashes in their palaced hands.

The October number of the *Comic Monthly* has taken advantage of the TIMES' exposition of the Tammany swindlers to make an uncommonly lively number. On the first page Messrs. HALL, TWEED and CONNOLLY are represented as stretched upon a gridiron roasting over the fire which has been kindled under them by the TIMES. On the ninth page Mayor HALL is placed upon a platform in front of a black board covered all over with "exorbitant" figures, which he vainly endeavors to explain to an exceedingly confused audience. But the happiest hit of Mr. BEARD, the artist, consists of a representation of the "Boss" himself presenting his bills in the several disguises of a carpenter, plasterer, glazier, and painter. It is entitled, "Ye honest mechanics about the Hall," and will give the tax-payers a good idea of where the money went. Altogether the number is unusually good, and promises to have a wide circulation.

CAUTION.—In the use of disinfectants beware of those which contain poison. BROMO-CHLORALUM *is free from all poison*, and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

We learn that Dr. A. TURNBULL, M. D., aurist to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES, and His Royal Highness the Comte DE FLANDRE, is stopping at the New-York Hotel, where he may be consulted.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, has been in use nearly three years, and answers all expectations.

Wedding Notes, Cards and Envelopes, latest styles, by A. DEMAREST, practical engraver, No. 182 Broadway. Monograms, Badges, Seals, &c.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society Badges, French Note-paper. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

MCNAIER—CODDINGTON.—On Tuesday, 29th inst., at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. Charles C. Fiske, WALTER J. MCNAIER to EMILIE, daughter of Isaac Coddington, all of this City.

DIED.

BLACK.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 29, JOHN BLACK, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, George Webb, No. 53 Sackett-st., on Friday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock.

BOWNE.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Aug. 30, JULIA M. BOWNE, wife of Tappen Bowne and daughter of the late Erastus O. Tompkins, aged 23 years.

Funeral at Poughkeepsie, from the residence of James Bowne, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 2½ P. M.

FORSTER.—At Riverdale, on Wednesday, REGINALD HATHAWAY, son of George H. and Constance Atherton Forster.

GILLEBAN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, JOHN GILLEBAN, aged 87 years.

Funeral on Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. B. B. Bremner, Passaic, N. J. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st., at 10 and 11 A. M.

KELSO.—At Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 30, ESTHERINA, daughter of John S. and Leonora F. Kelso, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Darien, Conn., on Friday morning, Sept. 1, at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford Depot on the arrival of the 9 A. M. New York and New-Haven train from New-York.

KERZOG.—On the 30th inst., at Jericho, Long Island, ADRIEN J., son of Adried and Fanny R. Herzog, aged 5 years and 2 months.

Funeral from St. John's Chapel, New-York City, Thursday, at 12 M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PECK.—At Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 27, ELSIE MARGUERITE, daughter of Wm. G. and Ida D. Peck, aged 16 months.

SCHNEIDER.—On the 28th inst., at Bergen Point, N. J., in the 8th year of his age, CLARENCE GILMORE, son of Louis and Lida Schneider, of New-Orleans.

The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

☞ New-Orleans and Cincinnati papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—At Ballston Spa, on Sunday evening, Aug. 27, GEORGE THOMPSON, aged 38.

VAN NORDEN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 29, THOMAS L. VAN NORDEN, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 318 West 18th-st., at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 11 M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 2; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $[illegible]. Address G. J. E., Box No. 290 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

The September Number of
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE
will be ready THIS DAY at 10 A. M.

CONTENTS OF THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER:

I. AN ENGRAVING REPRESENTING THE GRANDCENTRAL RAILWAY DEPOT, situated on 4th-av. and 42d-st., covering some five acres of land. Together with a description of the building.

II. A NEW GENERAL RAILWAY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA, representing all the railways in actual operation. This map alone is worth the price charged for the Guide, 25 cents.

III. ONE HUNDRED LOCAL RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal, most safe, sure and reliable routes of travel, West, South, North and East, opposite to which will be found the time-table of the line represented by the maps.

IV. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage and the routes of travel which they will find delineated by railway maps, upon which are the names of the stations, towns, villages, and cities through which the trains pass.

V. TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING PLACES, SPRINGS, AND PLACES OF FASHIONABLE RESORT IN THE UNITED STATES. Saratoga, Niagara Falls, White Mountains, Lake Memphremagog, the Saguenay, Newport, Long Branch, the Adirondack Mountains, Lake George, Rocky Mountains, the Catskill Mountains, &c., &c., &c. This Tourist Guide alone is worth the price charged for the Guide, 25 cents.

VI. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.

VII. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

VIII. TABLE OF RIVER AND LAKE DISTANCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

IX. APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR.

X. A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.

XI. NEW TIME-TABLES, corrected to date.

ALL FOR 25 CENTS.

Important to Railway Travelers.—Be particular and see that you get APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. It can be found at all of the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, hotel and railroad ticket-offices, and railways throughout the United States and in the Dominion of Canada.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Ward, irrespective of political parties, are invited to attend a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Council of Political Reform, to be held on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 8 P. M., in the Hall No. 214 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.
THOMAS W. CLERKE, President.

JOSEPH C. JACKSON, Secretary.

FRANCIS LIEBER,	BENJ. F. MUDGETT,
W. H. H. MOORE,	OLIVER E. WOOD,
J. H. PINKNEY,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
THOMAS DENNY, JR.,	NICHOLAS B. LA BAU,
JOHN STEPHENSON,	CHARLES C. COLGATE,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,	GEORGE C. BARRETT,
JOHN P. CROSBY,	D. WILLIS JAMES.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT will meet at the hall corner 7th-av. and 48th-st. on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

THE RING'S FRAUDS AND FOLLY.

Comments of Leading Journals Upon the Times' Recent Disclosures and Tammany's Spiteful Suit.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

About the meanest act ever yet attempted by a dignified body of individuals, holding themselves, if nobody holds them, in ordinary respect, is the action involved in the resolution of the New-York Board of Aldermen, "directing the Mayor to take proceedings to recover for the Corporation the property known as the Brick Church property." It was lately asserted by one of the Tammany magnates that OAKEY HALL never forgets. Tammany has praised that portion of the Democratic Press which has helped the Ring thus far in its controversy with the people, at the same time intimating in a delicate way that the other portion need expect no favors at the hands of Boss TWEED, SWEENY, HALL & Co. Supposing now this principle is carried to Washington through the election of a Democratic President! Consider the power and influence of the National Government in comparison with the City Government of New-York! Tammany makes no secret of the fact that it bribes to secure praise or silence, and punishes the journals which it cannot buy. We fully agree with a number of our contemporaries in pronouncing this a very important matter. It ought to bring the blush of shame to every honest Democratic cheek, and the flush of indignation to the face of every good citizen in the land. How much longer shall these things be?

Cincinnati Commercial.

Mayor HALL's attack upon the property of the NEW-YORK TIMES Company proves that he is an ass. If he should succeed in ejecting the TIMES Company from the splendid property of which they have held undisputed possession nearly twenty years, he will have given the TIMES an advertisement worth all its real estate. Even now he has done his best to give it prominence. His suit of ejectment emphasizes every word of the brilliant editorials exposing the Ring of New-York robbers, that are poured as if from an exhaustless source. Doubtless the subject is inexhaustible. Mayor HALL ought not to trouble himself. He has been branded with a red-hot iron in the sight of all men, and the brand is visible from all parts of the United States at once. He is helpless.

Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

Mayor HALL claims that the ground on which the NEW-YORK TIMES building stands belongs to the City, and he proposes to apply for a receiver, and to sue it for rent for six years. The desperation of the Ring is signally manifested by this suit. It is not enough that they have plead guilty to robbery by the million—they must now, in order to persecute the paper whose fearlessness rendered denial hopeless, further admit more official delinquency the past six years, and proceed to tardy effort at collecting moneys claimed to be due the City during that entire time. No act of petty malice ever entitled its perpetrator to such a full measure of the scorn and contempt of the public. No impotent attempt at revenge was so well calculated to add derision to the detestation to which honest men hold the authorities who now administer the affairs of New-York City. It should entitle its originator, in the circles which surround the throne of the Democratic Kaiser, to the well-earned appellation of the Court Fool. Let him be crowned with the cap and bells, in very mockery of the regal emblems he seeks, and given for followers in his train the rabble which assails Protestant processions in the streets.

Newark (N. J.) Journal, (Democratic.)

About the weakest move out is that of the New-York Common Council to tear the TIMES building about its proprietors' ears. At any other time it might attract some favorable attention, but just now for obvious causes it only excites contempt. It is the fulmination of a councilmanic fool. Whatever else we may have thought of Gotham's Council, we never till now supposed the members were all wearers of caps and bells.

Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

The City authorities of New-York have taken a most unexpected method of revenging themselves upon the NEW-YORK TIMES for its able and unflinching exposure of the municipal rascalities. They have caused an ejectment suit to be commenced in behalf of the City against GEORGE JONES & Co., the alleged owners of the TIMES Building, the plot of which is claimed as City property.

New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is fairly entitled to the credit of having exposed the enormous frauds practiced by the Democratic Ring which controls the City of New-York. Not one of its statements has been proved untrue. Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY have virtually confessed their guilt. They at first promised a full publication of the City accounts. After full time for making the exhibit has elapsed, no such publication is made; but, instead, a partial statement is rendered, which, without furnishing the information promised and demanded, really verifies the figures of the TIMES. The game of the rogues is quite apparent; it is, in the first place, to gain time, and then to confuse the public judgment by charges and perhaps proofs of Republican corruption. We ask again, are there not enough honest men in New-York City to save it from the deep damnation which must follow the hushing up of this roguery. Not New-York alone, but the whole country is interested in this inquiry. Mayor HALL is now trying a new dodge. Stimulated by a petty feeling of revenge, he seeks to injure the TIMES under a transparent pretense of protecting the rights of the City. * * * We are inclined now to ask if there are not ten righteous men in New-York—are there not ten men who are not idiots?

Detroit Advertiser & Tribune.

Further developments in regard to the suit brought by the Tammany Hall politicians against the NEW-YORK TIMES, to dispossess that paper of the land upon which its building stands, on the ground that it belongs to the City, and was only granted to be used for religious purposes, show that the claim of the City has no foundation either in law or justice, and that the suit has been brought merely as a personal revenge of HALL & Co. for the exposure of their corruption and stealing which the TIMES has made. Their action deserves the severest condemnation on two grounds—first, because they are attempting to muzzle the Press by a suit which they know to be without foundation or justice; and second, because they have for this purpose used the money and name of the City in a manner that amounts to a betrayal of their official trusts. This action adds another to the long list of fraudulent and indefensible transactions of the Tammany Government, and still farther proves that the original charges of the TIMES against it are entirely true.

St. Catherine's (Ont.) Times.

The Tammany Ring in New-York have instituted legal proceedings against the NEW-YORK TIMES property, upon which, they state, the Corporation has some claims. Now it is evident to all that the whole thing is prompted by malignity on the part of TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY, and as such is treated. The universal opinion is that the TIMES, the great enemy of the New-York municipal corruption, will come off victorious and gain immensely in popularity by being dragged into court by the New-York corruptionists. TWEED SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY will find it up-hill work to fight against an independent and outspoken Press. Some parties in this vicinity will also find, before they are many months older, that persecuting an independent Press is not a very profitable stock to invest in.

Norwich (Chenango County) Telegraph.

The Tammany Ring, exasperated by the war of the NEW-YORK TIMES upon their thieving, have instituted an ejectment suit in behalf of the City against GEORGE JONES & Co., alleged owners of the TIMES building, the plot of which is claimed as City property.

Chicago Post.

Tammany is about to bring suit against the NEW-YORK TIMES for the recovery of the lot on which its building stands, on the plea that the lot was deeded by the City only on condition that it should be used for religious purposes. If the exposure by the TIMES of the corruptions of Tammany do not constitute a religious crusade, we are at a loss for terms to characterise it; and so the Courts will doubtless hold. Moreover, the warfare promises to be religiously carried on by the TIMES, either until the resurrection comes, or, what would be considered an equivalent blessing, the overthrow of Tammany at the polls.

Albany Evening Journal.

Mayor HALL declares in the last *Leader* that the City authorities are bent upon prosecuting the attempt to eject the TIMES from its property. In its previous operations, the Ring has appeared magnificently villainous; in this effort, it appears ineffably contemptible. The movement is the inspiration of the smallest spite, and only one step above that of setting an assassin at work. Mayor HALL and his associates could not more plainly confess their guilt.

Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

At last we have the flat confession of Mayor HALL that the facts and figures of the TIMES are unanswerable. The promise given that the accounts of the City should be published has been violated, and the people are invited to investigate for themselves. As investigation is impossible to the mass of the people, the invitation is as if the Mayor had said, "We have no defense to make against the charges of fraud and waste, but what are you going to do about it?" That will do.

Poughkeepsie Eagle.

The thieving Democrats of New-York City who are plundering the people at a rate never before witnessed in this, if in any other country, having no defense to make for their rascalities, are resolved not to submit without a fight any way. The NEW-YORK TIMES has for several weeks been exposing the frauds of the corporation managers to such an extent that the guilty are at last in terrible alarm, and fear that the people may awaken and drive them from power. What to do is the question. They have no effective defense, as they well know, so they will try to strike a blow at their chief assailant, to see if by that smart movement they may not divert some attention from themselves. Mr. Mayor HALL is going to assail the title of the owners of the TIMES office to the soil they hold. No question of the kind has ever been thought of before, so he is going suddenly to do great things. He demands rent for the past six years, and will also contest their title. A great deal of rent he will get, no doubt, and then, how much has all that to do with the guilt or innocence of the officials the TIMES assails? The result will no doubt be as usual, the TIMES may be put to some cost, but in the meantime the lawyers employed in the business will file up bills of costs to the City which its citizens will have to pay, and there will be the end of that economy. Any humbug will do for the day, Mr. HALL hopes, since he can resort to nothing else. Perhaps he may next decide to contest the rights of all Republicans of the City who assail Tammany Hall. There was an Athenian in ancient times, who, when he found the people gathering around him to punish him for his iniquities, and could think of no other way to divert attention from himself, cut off a dog's tail, and started him running through the streets. Perhaps Mayor HALL will try a dog next.

Hudson Republican.

The Tammany authorities of New-York are making a desperate effort to be revenged upon the TIMES for its exposure of their rascalities. One form of their envenomed spitefulness has taken the shape of an ejectment suit against GEO. JONES & Co., the alleged owners of the TIMES building, for the purpose of ousting them from the plot of land on which the building stands, on the ground that it is City property. Though Mayor HALL and his fellow swindlers will doubtless succeed in annoying the TIMES with troublesome legal proceedings, there is not much likelihood that its possession of the premises can be disturbed.

Buffalo Express

The acrobatic OAKEY HALL has struck another attitude in the New-York City fraud business. Whatever genius may have been heretofore attributed to him, he has succeeded in establishing a claim to be recognized as the most accomplished shuffler of the times. The history of these fraud disclosures has been characterized by some of the most remarkable shifts and tergiversations that stamp the Mayor as a first-class gymnast and acrobat.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Aug. 30, was extremely limited, and no sales were effected. The only business transacted was an adjournment for one week, announced by WM. KENNELLY, of a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of THOMAS BOESE, Esq., referee, involving the title to the following property: Four-story English-basement brownstone house and lot, the latter 16.8 by 98.9, located on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, fifty feet west of Seventh-avenue. In real estate matters the market is just at present very quiet, but brokers generally speak with considerable confidence as to an expected activity during the coming Fall season. For next month some important sales are already projected, while in October a large amount of valuable property will be brought forward, which if sold as anticipated at fair prices, cannot fail to give an impetus to business calculated to produce favorable results. In regard to rents, a good degree of inquiry is reported, and contracts are being daily made at figures considered better than usual for the season of the year.

For today, at the Exchange, the following sale is noticed by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., to which attention is called: Property at Westport, Conn., situated on Washington-street, and fronting on the Saugatuck River and Bay. The location for building purposes is a good one, as the surroundings are attractive, while the accessibility of Westport to the City by both rail and water renders the town a desirable place for a country residence. The property will be offered in three plots, containing respectively fifteen, eight and three acres of land.

To-day, also, an important auction in suburban lots will be conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Noroton, a station on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, the sale taking place on the ground at 2 P. M. The property to be offered is owned by Mr. MELVILLE E. MEAD, and embraces 200 villa plots, all eligibly situated, and suitable for immediate improvement. Three handsome residences have already been erected on the estate, and these will also be offered to-morrow for sale. Maps and all other information regarding the projected transaction can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The attention of investors is called to the list of City and country real estate offered at private sale through our business columns, as the information therein contained will be found of value. At private sale the following transactions are reported as having been recently made by the brokers named:

By HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-street: Residence and five acres of land on Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., sold for $60,000; residence and eleven acres of land near New-Brunswick, N. J., sold for $15,000; and a farm on the Princeton Turnpike, at Six-mile Run, Middlesex County, N. J., containing 201 acres, with buildings, sold at $300 per acre—$60,000.

By R. L. WILLIAMS, No. 112 Broadway: Brick house and lot on Third-street, Brooklyn, sold for $10,000; property on Central Railroad, New-Jersey, sold for $25,000; house and lot in Plainfield, N. J., sold for $5,200; ten lots at South Orange, N. J., sold at $300 per lot, $3,000; one-half of Red Slate Quarry, Granville, N. Y., sold for $10,000; and sixteen acres Pennsylvania Blue Flag-stone Quarry, on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, sold for $5,000. Also, since Feb. 1, over 200 lots, near Norwood, on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished, a four-story English-basement house, 19.6 by 70 by 100; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; 5½ years to run; ground rent only $400 per annum; a most favorable chance to secure a valuable business property at the very low figure of $20,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, CORner Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone house, 25.5x55x100, with stable attached; altogether first-class; only $40,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 6TH-AV., IN 21ST-ST., a desirable brick and brown-stone house, 20x55x100; all improvements; in complete order; only $20,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE.

A first-class country residence at Poughkeepsie, two miles south of the Court-house, fronting on Hudson River; brick house; twenty rooms; all modern improvements, gas, water, hot water, furnace, &c.; all in perfect order; two cottages, stable, ice-house, barns, sheds, &c.; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out, with choice varieties of shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; abundance of fruit—trees planted twenty years ago; view of Hudson River and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession; terms to suit. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH County, N. J., at the junction of the North and South and Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean—forty-four desirable villa plots, containing from one to four acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within half a mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, 3¾ miles from Long Branch, 1¾ hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms, and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, SPACIOUS residence, modern; gas, bath-room, furnace, laundry; every convenience; two acres beautifully improved; very elevated, extended views of East River, Palisades, &c.; only six minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for s ea son or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2¼ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—CHEAP, NEAT, ATtractive; three minutes from depot; good neighborhood; nine rooms; furnace, range, bath, water. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let, for the Winter or longer, near Fifth-av., in Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh streets, and other respectable localities by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HARLEM.—TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY and basement brick house, furnished; has all improvements, fine location, near steam-boat landing; possession at once. S. B. KENYON, No. 2,223 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, FULL-width four-story brown-stone house, West 38th-st., near 5th-av. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

NO. 109 85TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., a floor consisting of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A LARGE STORE, FIRST FLOOR, No. 137 8th-st., near Broadway, with large show window; rent moderate. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY, on or near 5th-av., for the equity; we can offer eleven acres on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., well located, commanding fine views; clear of incumbrance. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FIRST-CLASS French flat, seven or eight rooms; a lease of three to five years desired. Address Box No. 671 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 35th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR three years. Address Dr. JOHN C. JAY, Rye, Westchester County.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 430, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E BURR, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.
JULY 8, 1871.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM REILLY, ROBERT LITTLE and MATTHEW McDONALD, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent., did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of November, 1827, mortgage in fee to Ely Moore all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map of a piece or parcel of land entitled the Prospect Tract, and made by Isaac T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, July, 1827, and is filed in the office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, as lots Nos. 285, 286, 287, 288, and collectively are described on said map as parcel No. (66) sixty-six, and bounded westwardly by lot No. 284, northwardly by lots Nos. 260, 259, 258, 257, eastwardly by lot No. 289, southwardly by middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being the same premises conveyed to said William Reilly, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emmeline, his wife, by indenture bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1828, in liber 112 of mortgages, page 359; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Evert A. Bancker, by assignment bearing date the 20th day of February, 1828, which assignment was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1828, in liber 119 of mortgages, page 462; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by Cornelia Bancker, administratrix, &c., of Evert A. Bancker, deceased, to John Pyne, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of July, 1871, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1871, in liber — of mortgages, page —; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by the said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1827, ($190;) now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.
JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.
au3-law12wTh

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT WESTPORT, Conn., to be sold at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, Aug. 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock, three splendid parcels of fifteen acres, eight acres, and three acres, near the new bridge at Saugatuck, and on Saugatuck Bay, with large water fronts on that beautiful sheet; among the most desirable sites for gentlemen's residences in the United States. Maps and photographic views at the auction-rooms, No. 77 Cedar-st., or A. J. BLEECKER, SONS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING ABOUT to visit Europe, will undertake any legal, patent or commercial business. First-class references.
MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON, Attorney and Counselor, No. 254 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLOT IN Green-Wood Cemetery, in a good location. Address T. H. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers and Printers. We supply everything in our line at low prices.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,

HAVE NOW OPEN

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
FRENCH DRAP D'ETE,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
ENGLISH AND BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS,
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC WOOL SHAWLS,

AND ARE SELLING THEM AT LOW PRICES TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

GRAND OPENING

Of early Autumn styles at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, Sept. 1, 2 and 4. Novelties, Suits Polonaise, Overskirts, Basques, Sleeves, &c., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, and laundresses; also young girls for house-work, nurses, waitresses, those lately landed. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and an excellent bread, biscuit and pastry baker; will assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 459 West 32d-st., butcher's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to take care of children and do chamber-work; the best of City references. Call at *No. 208 West 27th-st.*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG *Protestant woman, (Swede,) a situation as seamstress*; can cut, fit, and operate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook in a small private family, or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 169 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; an excellent baker; unexceptionable references. Call at 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMmended young woman, a situation as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and washing, or nurse, &c.; ten years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SERVANTS.

EMPLOYERS RETURNING TO CITY can be promptly supplied with capable and well-recommended servants at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl, (just arrived,) to take care of the children of a small family, do sewing, and make herself generally useful; can bring good recommendations. Address or apply to L. B., No. 814 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references from last employers. Call or address No. 237 West 27th-st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, waiters, coachmen, errand-boys, grooms, &c., should call at SIMMS' select agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help, can be suited at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer, in a small family; thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 203 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman in the country to do general housework. Has a boy 2 years old, and is willing to work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st, corner 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL, a situation in a private family as waitress or chamber-maid. Apply at No. 24 Lafayette-place.

MALES.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman, who intends to leave his situation about the middle of September, would like to engage as such with any gentleman in New-York or vicinity who will pay good wages positively; he has all the qualifications that his work demands; will be well recommended by his present employer. Address P. FLYNN, care A. Q. Keasbey, No. 750 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE English Protestant as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place in the country; unexceptionable references. Call or address W. B., No. 1,240 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent Protestant German man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and has unexceptionable refrence, which will bear strict investigation. Address CHARLES, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young man as coachman or groom; can come well recommended as to capability; will be found obliging; City or country. Address for two days B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY BROTHER AND SISTER, (English Protestants,) situations; man is a coachman and gardener; girl to do chamber-work or general work; both are willing to make themselves useful; have references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an English Protestant single man, very highly recommended; always willing and ready to do anything; will take care of a gentleman's place or garden; make himself useful. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Protestant married man; highly recommended by his present employer. Call or address to B. F., carriage repository, 5th-av. and 14th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, of long experience in the business. Address B. M., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener, by a Scotchman; best of City reference given. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AND WIFE, (no children,) would like to take charge of a country residence; man understands the care of all kinds of live stock; good references. Address W. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman and gardener; ten years' good City reference; good, careful driver and thorough groom. Address A. B. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a young man; will be found both willing and obliging. Address W. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, LAUNdress and chamber-maid, also a man-servant (of any color or nationality but Irish) in a private family. Address, in any language, for four days, Box No. 383 Post-office, New-York, with references, stating nationality, age, experience, and wages required.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a good cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing and ironing; none but those fully competent need apply between 10 and 11 A. M., on Thursday, at No. 13 Lexington-av.

WANTED—IN A CLERGYMAN'S FAMILY, at Princeton, N. J., an experienced Protestant child's nurse, to whom a desirable engagement and permanent home will be offered. Address Box No. 98, Princeton, N. J., stating terms and references.

WANTED—FOR AN EXCELLENT PRIVATE family, a first-class waitress, laundress and cook; also a Protestant cook and laundress; and all American, English, Irish, German, Scotch, and all other nations suited immediately.

GIRLS WANTED EVERY DAY THIS week, at CARPENTER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Situations now ready, without waiting, for all experienced servants, small girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—CASH BOYS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—IN AN IRON-STORE, A YOUNG man about seventeen years of age, well educated, and who resides in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

TO BAKERS.—WANTED—A STEADY MAN to take charge on bread and cake, at No. 409 9th-av.

CLOTHING.

ROBERT CUMBERLAND,
TAILOR AND HABIT-MAKER,
No. 49 Maddox-st.,
Bond-st., West London.,
and
No. 3 Rue-scribe, Paris.
R. C. begs to announce that he has opened a store in London at the above address.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE AND BOILER, 35 HORSE-POWER, with rubbing-bed, two gangs of saws, with shafting and belting, to be sold at public auction WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1871, at 11 A. M., corner 35th-st. and Broadway.
JEREMIAH KENNEDY, Admin'strator.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JAUDON INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS.
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P HARMEGNIES.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, *Sept. 20, 1871.* Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st.-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sep. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 53 Washington-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals. { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,
A Boarding School for boys at Eaglewood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.
Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No 25 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.
The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
211 4th-av., next to Clarendon Hotel. Branch, Lyric Hall, 723 6th-av. Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director. Thorough instruction in all branches of music.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1871.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary.

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH
Will open a Boarding and Day School for boys on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871, at Pine Grove, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Address as above.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys, Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn., Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Winter terms begin on Nov. 1.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION at Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, B.D., Rector. Send for a circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 13. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

AMHERST COLLEGE.
The Fall term of this institution will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, instead of Aug. 31, as announced in the last annual catalogue.
Candidates for admission will be examined on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., at Alumni Hall. W. A. STEARNS, President.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.
The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.
JOHN T. DUFFIELDS, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.
THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York: No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

ACADEMIC.—THE NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, opposite the Sturtevant House, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Well-organized, full corps of instructors—thorough, complete, energetic, rapid. References—President Porter, Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Hon. W. M. Evarts, W. F. Havemeyer, A. S. Hatch, (Fisk & Hatch.)
Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.
DENNIS BEACH, JR., Associate Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, *at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Conn., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refers to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Bacon, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 161 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation, either in an institution or as governess to teach English branches, higher mathematics, Latin and French; unexceptionable references. Address MARSHALL FINLEY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in German; best reference given. Address KRAB, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement in a family to teach music and English; references exchanged. Address H., No. 40 New Bowery.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT by the withdrawal of Mr. W. H. AMERY, the firm of POTT & AMERY is this day dissolved.
Mr. JAMES POTT is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES POTT.
WM. H. AMERY.

Mr. JAMES POTT has this day associated with him Mr. EDWIN YOUNG and Mr. JAMES B. YOUNG, and will continue the business of the late firm of POTT & AMERY, under the firm name of POTT, YOUNG & CO.

JOHNSTON BUILDING, NO. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name of FALLS & TILESTON, for the transaction of a general stock brokerage business.
DE WITT C. FALLS, Formerly BOYD, FALLS & VINCENT.
THOMAS TILESTON, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of STEVENS, HODGENS & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. DAVID G. HODGENS alone is authorized to sign in liquidation, and to settle the affairs of said firm.
GEORGE M. STEVENS.
DAVID G. HODGENS.
The undersigned will continue business under the old firm name, at and for his own account, benefit and advantage, Mr. GEORGE M. STEVENS being no longer a member of said firm of STEVENS, HODGENS & CO. DAVID G. HODGENS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.
JAS. W. TUCKER.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business as New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.
GEORGE WALKER.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
HENRY TURNBULL.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30 | Calabria, Saturday, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20 | Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27 | Samaria, Tuesday, Sept. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.....$130, gold. | Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second cabin.....80, gold. | Second cabin.....50, gold.
Return tickets, cabin.....$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.....150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa.....Sat., Sept. 2 | Iowa.....Thur., Aug. 31
India.....Sat., Sept. 9 | Ismailia.....Wed., Sept. 6
Columbia.....Sat., Sept. 16 | Caledonia.....Tues., Sept. 12
Anglia.....Sat., Sept. 23 | Dorian.....Wed., Sept. 20
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $26, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Sept. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS.....DURMONT.....Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Oct. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin...$120 and $130 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid being transferred by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
ERIN, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. L. PRICE. Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA. Capt. PORSYTH.....Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING. Capt. WINEGAR....Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA. Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 62 Wall-st.

BALTIC CLOYD.
For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER,
will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steamship HUMBOLDT, Capt. F. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to.
WENDT & RAMMELBERG, Agents,
Office No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN,
THURSDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON. SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH. SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 53 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent N. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. CROSBY.....No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. K. VAN SICK, via Nassau.....Aug. 31
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. CROSBY.....Sept. 7
For freight or passage apply to
W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of detention at Quarantine, the steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail FRIDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., and not Aug. 31, as previously advertised.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving Pier N.E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to MEXICO. Timmerman.....Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Wed., Sept. 13
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Wed., Oct. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who do not like the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Sept. 15—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. M. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....	$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....	892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
No. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
EIGHT PER CENT.
Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than	$375.000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over.....	$16.000.000

Price 90 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

$600,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and limited to $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 240 miles.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,589,389 53; operating expenses and renewals, $1,053,243 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $235,244 71 in excess of the annual interest of 7 per cent, on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.
The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

REDEMPTION OF NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16, 1871.
Notice is hereby given that, under and in pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to the consolidated debt of the City of New-Orleans, the Commissioners of said debt will receive proposals until Monday, the 18th of September, proximo, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to the city of consolidated bonds to the amount of $200,000, to be redeemed from the surplus of the consolidated loan tax, as required by law.
The bids will be indorsed, "Proposals for Sale of Consolidated Bonds," and addressed to Hon. B. F. Flanders, Mayor.
The Commissioners shall have the right of rejecting any or all bids.
By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt. ALFRED SHAW,
Administrator of Public Accounts.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE of 750 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Texas Beef-preserving Company, being No. 2, in the name of Ben Field. The above reward will be paid on the receipt of the said certificate by the subscribers at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. VARNUM & TURNEY.

$100,000 TO LOAN, ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit, on New-York City real estate. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage.
W. R. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE A scrip of st. issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY,
WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.
They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.
The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.
The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.
Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.
The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.
Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.
Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.
Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.
We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.
Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.
TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Stock and other securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.
MEADE & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 141 BROADWAY, AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st.,
Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE
WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $100,000
PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
Seven per cent. consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, forty years to run, free of taxes.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.
Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.
St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.
Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.
Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.
White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.
Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest,
Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.
Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 25 Nassau-st.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. B. LOW, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29, 1871.
The coupons due Sept. 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this railroad will be paid at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York, and at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on application at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company, endorsed by the State of Alabama, due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 6th-av. and 42d st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Sept. 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.
Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.
Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.
Send for Circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on amount in Bank on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 7 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
ASSETS, $2,941,075 02. SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand ($60,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.
The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
J. H. BAKER
Commissioner of Pensions.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the construction of the railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, Long Island.
Plan and profile may be seen, and information obtained, at the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, at Hunter's Point, or at the office of SMITH & STAMBROUGH, Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, (section 63, act July 13, 1866,) I have made the following seizures, at the dates and places named below, for violation of the United States Revenue laws, viz.: 500 cigars at No. 108 8th-st., April 19, 1871—cause, no license; 1,000 cigars and one cigar-press, with forms, at No. 114 Stanton-st., April 21, 1871—cause, no license; a quantity of cigars and tobacco, and fixtures of a cigar-shop, at No. 79½ Bowery, July 19, 1871—cause, failure to enter upon the Government book upon the premises numerous pieces of indigo, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest on $500 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR,
jy27-lawsw Th* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JAMES I. DAY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 7th day of May, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR,
jy27-lawsw Th* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JOHN RUSSELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty ($1,750) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR,
jy27-lawsw Th* Plaintiff's Attorney.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of August A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN H. WEED, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, (c rner of Nassau,) in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME GRAY horse, six years old, 16 hands high, right from the country; suitable for doctor, private coach, grocer or farmer, or any kind of light work. Call at No. 523 West 28th st.

FOR SALE—GOOD GRAY MARE THAT

THE TERRIBLE CRIMES

Identification of the Victim of the Trunk Tragedy.

How the Desired Consummation was Accomplished.

The Remains Recognized by Her Physician and Dentist.

Corroborative Evidence in the House of Dr. Rosenzweig.

Death of Another Victim of the Abortionists.

Not only have the persistent efforts of the Police been rewarded by the dragging of the abortionist from his lair, but at last they have been crowned by the positive identification of the remains of the murdered blonde. It has at last been proved beyond the chance of a mistake that the deceased was Miss ALICE BOWLSBY, aged about twenty years, of No. 42 West-street, Paterson, N. J. This statement is not made without irrefutable proof of its truth, and Inspector WALLING, who in each of the previous attempted identifications declared that they were worthless, was in this instance as certain as he had before been skeptical. He stated last night that there was no longer any doubt whatever of the identity of the butchered woman, and he freely gave the entire credit of establishing this important fact in the case to Warden BRENNAN, of Bellevue Hospital.

At 7 o'clock last evening Warden BRENNAN reached Police Head-quarters in great haste, and inquired for Inspector WALLING. That officer was absent, as was supposed, at supper, but in fact had gone to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house with a man who knew ASCHER intimately, and by whom it was desired to identify him as the same person as the prisoner. Warden BRENNAN intimated that there had been important developments in the case, but he declined to state what they were until he had officially reported them to Inspector WALLING. He, therefore, went at once with the three gentlemen who had accompanied him to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where a long private consultation ensued between him, his companions and the Inspector. At its conclusion the three gentlemen went away, and some time afterward Inspector WALLING stated that he was ready to give the important information that the body had been fully identified as that of the lady mentioned. He then read an official statement, made to him in writing, by Warden BRENNAN, saying that Dr. THEODORE G. KINNE, of No. 162 Main-street, Paterson, and Dr. JOSEPH F. PARKER, a dentist, having his office in the same building, had identified the body. Having stated in brief terms the means of identification, he concluded with returning his thanks to the physician and dentist for the invaluable aid they had rendered in reaching this vital consummation in the case.

The facts connected with the identification are, however, entitled to be told in more detail than in the concise official statement of Warden BRENNAN. It appears that three days ago Dr. KINNE visited the dead-house, and, after attentively examining the remains, sought Warden BRENNAN in his private office, and told him that he thought he knew the identity of the deceased. The Warden had been told the same thing dozens of times before by all sorts of people, and paid at first no more attention to this statement than he had to the scores of others of like character which he had heard. In his incisive hasty way, he asked his visitor how he knew the identity. Dr. KINNE said briefly and calmly that he recognized a scar on the left arm, below the elbow, where he had vaccinated deceased. This was something more than the wild stories he had heard and BRENNAN listened more attentively. He knew there was nothing more unusual than vaccination below the elbow, and that such a scar identified by the physician who had caused it was most important. But he was most anxious to have something more definite, and asked Dr. KINNE if he could not bring something more positive. Dr. KINNE reflected for a moment, and then saying decisively that he could, went away. It does not appear that anything more was heard of him until yesterday afternoon, and the hope raised by his first visit had nearly expired, when he returned with Dr. PARKER, and both gentlemen desired an opportunity to make the fullest examination of the corpse possible under the circumstences.

Dr. PARKER, before going to the dead-house, minutely described the work he had done in the mouth of Miss BOWLSBY, which consisted in the extraction of one of the molars and the filling of two of the upper teeth, and stated that there was a scar on one of the jaws from an ulcerated tooth for which he had been consulted. The gentlemen then went to the dead-house with Warden BRENNAN, and the latter proceeded to get the body after it had been taken from the coffin, in a fit condition to handle by drenching it with water from a hose. After this had been done, Dr. PARKER made a thorough examination of the teeth, mouth, and jaw of the deceased, and concluded by declaring his readiness to swear to the identity of the body as that of Miss BOWLSBY. He recognized his work beyond the possibility of a mistake, and this ended the vexed question of identity. In addition, the gentlemen gave Warden BRENNAN details of the movements of the lady during the latter part of her life, and some facts which the Warden promised not to divulge, and he has kept his word. All that he was at liberty to say was, that Miss BOWLSBY left the home of her aunt in Newark, to go to New-York by the 9:15 A. M. train, on Wednesday last, saying she was going to her home in Paterson, and that since that time she has not been seen alive by any of her friends.

But Inspector WALLING, having at last a name for the victim, again ordered a search of the house of ROSENZWEIG, with the hope of finding somewhere about it some article of clothing belonging to her. If any such thing had been left about the premises it was certain that it was there yet, as a guard had been constantly on the house, and no one except the officers permitted to leave it since the arrest. By order of the Inspector, Capt. CAMERON, with two of his Sergeants, went to the house and searched it thoroughly from top to bottom, but no article belonging to the victim was found anywhere until they came to the kitchen. In the wash-tubs were the clothes which the girl JANE JOHNSON was engaged in washing, when she was arrested two days ago. Picking these out, one by one, and examining them attentively, Capt. CAMERON came finally to a linen hem-stitched handkerchief, such as are usually carried by ladies. Holding it up to the gas-light, in one corner there seemed to be letters, but so faint that they were not distinguishable. The searching was continued until the entire house was exhausted, but nothing further was found, and Capt. CAMERON returned to the Station-house, where the handkerchief was delivered to Inspector WALLING. That officer placed the letters upon the handkerchief under a magnifying glass, and there in distinct characters sentencing the monster ROSENZWEIG to the full penalty of his crime were the letters, A. A. BOWLSBY.

But this decisive culmination had been reached only after a day of great labor upon the part of Inspector WALLING and his able corps of assistants, and the previous history of the day must now be given.

POLICE OPERATIONS.

The work of tracing out the slender lines of evidence leading in every direction from the case, as it stood in the hands of the Police authorities yesterday morning, was resumed with vigor. The house No. 687 was kept under surveillance, as heretofore, and everything in the Eighteenth Precinct Station stood just where the TIMES left it on going to press. The day's work was begun by Inspector WALLING, who communicated with Capt. CAMERON, and afterward started down town to see Coroner SCHIRMER to arrange for the inquest. But he was not able to find that official, and it is probable, therefore, that the investigation will not be had before Friday. WALLING then went straight to the Eighteenth Precinct, arriving a little after the departure of Capt. CAMERON for the prisoner's house. Nothing had been done of any moment up to this time, except, perhaps, to watch the premises and cogitate on the next move. Up town things had been very quiet. The prisoner had passed a bad night, and was very dejected in the morning. His air of injured innocence and outraged professional dignity had given place to the anxious, care-worn bearing of a man in serious difficulty. In this condition he was found by his wife, who called upon him early. She had overcome the struggles and outward semblance of fear, which had been so markedly visible from the time her husband was arrested. Yesterday she looked nothing worse than annoyed, or, as Sergt. ROONEY graphically defined it, "as if she were used to difficult situations." She did not remain very long; but took care to express a wish that she might be relieved of the disagreeable presence of the officer stationed at her house all the time. However her request could not be granted very consistently with the purposes of justice; but she was permitted to remove, with her two children, to her mother's residence, No. 98 Bayard-street. In a conversation she had with Capt. CAMERON, she told him that although her husband had a diploma from a Philadelphia college, she never knew of his having resided or even lived there for a brief period.

CAMERON'S SECOND RAID.

After her departure, the chief of the "Eighteenth," aided by a few reporters, systematically began to ransack ROSENZWEIG'S desks and chest of drawers. Every nook and cranny was searched, with very good results. Numerous documents were found, tied up, and brought to the Station-house for examination. They were spread out on a table in the back room, and separated. There were nineteen letters altogether, which were unintelligible to the examiners, because written in Polish, Russian and German, in execrable chirography. There were, also, one or two in Hebrew, which were as little understood. Cards of ROSENZWEIG'S, bearing the addresses of some of his other offices, such as Nos. 5 and 2 Essex-street, and the names of patients, and the hours at which they should call, were in the pile, and many of the envelopes were directed to "Dr. ROSENZWEIG, of Nos. 114 Thompson, 304 Grand, 311 Fourth, and 138 East Broadway, and 203 North Sixth-street, Williamsburg. Besides these were a number of papers of little value, except to prove his identity. Abortionist's instruments, evidently much used, were discovered, as also a number of blank certificates of the cause of death, and certificates of still-birth, such as are furnished by the Board of Health to practitioners of respectable standing. Among the others was a Central Express envelope bearing the indorsement that JOHN W. THOMPSON, of Pottsville, Penn., had transmitted $40 to Dr. J. ROSENZWEIG for services rendered. A bill of dues from Mordecai U. O. B. B. Lodge, No. 57, showed him to have been a member. Here was another paper.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

This is to certify that I am acquainted with Dr. ROSENZWEIG, No. 15 Orchard-street, different years; that I had often consultations with him by sick people, and that I found Dr. ROSENZWEIG a practical man in medical knowledge. Dr. LOLA NORDEMAN, No. 157 Henry-street.

The following ships were likewise brought to light: A letter from Dr. E. HARRIS, of the Board of Health, dated September 5, 1866, asking for a full return of the death of DAVID HARRIS, and addressed to Dr. ROSEMAN; a bill to Dr. SCHINKOWITZ, for the use of a horse; an introduction from Dr. KOKENSBURGER, of No. 68 West Thirty-ninth-street; a passport from Warsaw, dated Nov. 21, 1864; several addresses of JOHN GRAY, undertaker, of No. 549 Grand-street, and a policy of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company on No. 5 Essex-street for $2,000, and afterward transfered to No. 53 Wooster and No. 15 Orchard streets. There was an old copy of a diploma similarly worded to that described in our issue of yesterday. It was made in a large school-boy hand, and had been corrected here and there. The question arose as to which of the copies had been first made; the parchment-framed one, or the school-boy's. Is the first a forgery?

A LIST OF DRUGS.

Now we come to the curiosities. Among the many papers found there was none that gave rise to so much speculation as a large white sheet of foolscap, on which were inscribed a list of "recipes" in cramped penciling, evidently extracts from some evil mentor's fertile brain or a medical work of practice. They were numbered and catalogued as used for Mrs. CLARK and Miss COTTEK, who had been either patients or midwives. The principal ingredients were nux vomica, iodine, calomel, opium, belladonna, laurel-water, aqua phageda, aqua satur, emil canab, sulphuric acid, Fowler's solutions, and hyd. mur. cor. These may be taken as specimens of the prescriptions; they were the most legible:

1st. Unguentum kali, 4 scruples extr. opii and belladonna, equal ten grains; 2d, Aqua saturnalia, 8 drachms; extr. opii, 1 oz.; No. 3, Aqua phageda niger, 5 scruples.

MAKING A GOOD RECORD.

The following affidavit speaks for itself:

"City and County of New-York, ss. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a regular practicing physician of said City, and has his office No. 637 Second-avenue in this City; that he has professionally treated JAMES MULLER for disease of the lungs for some time past, and this deponent has advised him to leave the City during the Summer months for Minnesota, as a residence in the City during the heated term would prove injurious to said MULLER, and perhaps fatal in its results; that said deponent is informed that said MULLER is now absent from the City for the benefit of his health, and will return in the Fall.

F. ROSENZWEIG, M. D.,
No. 687 Second-avenue.

On the back of this attempt at white-washing his professional malpractice was written, in a feeble, straggling hand, these words:

"AGNETTA DUMAGU, East Henrietta, Monroe County, State of New-York. This was my birthplace—where I was born, and where once I was happy and free; but I fell, and now I am doomed to roam with AUGER."

LEAF FROM ROSENZWEIG'S DIARY.

In an old diary of the doctor's were found the names of a number of patients whom he had formerly attended: Mrs. JOHANNA PICCON, No. 13 Bayard-street, New-York; Mr. GRYNBERG, No. 74 Warren-street, near Chambers; Mrs. WORKMAN, No. 28 Chrystie-street; Mrs. BERNSTEIN, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with directions in Polish, written after name; Mrs. SMITH, Seventh-avenue, corner Forty-ninth-street; Mrs. CAUFMAN, No. 203 Division, near Clinton-street; Mrs. SAMUEL HARRIS, Nashville, Tenn. Then followed a number of receipts for money from gents who payed for the relief extended to patients. Mr. LEVI, No. 224 Greene-street, $20, dated 1st January, 1866; Mr. PECK, No. 75 Hester-street, $25; Mr. SAMUEL, No. 183 Clinton-street, $20; Mr. FISCHER, No. 41 Walker-street, $15. Here again we append the names and addresses of more female patients: Mrs. HARPER, No. 31 Chrystie-street, May 1, 1866; Mrs. THON, No. 135 Sixth-street; Mrs. DAYMENT, No. 144 Seventh-avenue, corner Twentieth-street; Mrs. JACOBSON, No. 411 Houston-street, store; another name, whether of male or female, it is difficult to state; S. ASCHER, No. 44 Allen-street; and the names of the families followed; Mrs. GRAHAM, No. 213 Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and First-avenue; Mrs. MORRIS, who appears in three different places as a patient; in one, she requests the "doctor" to call at No. 115 Chatham-street, second floor; afterward at No. 62 Orchard-street, and No. 43 Norfolk-street.

THE DAY IN THE STATION-HOUSE.

Although Dr. ROSENZWEIG must have many acquaintances in this City, scarcely any paid him a visit of condolence yesterday. A few did call, but it would have been better for Dr. ROSENZWEIG, alias Ascher, if they had never taken it into their heads to see him at all. One person, a gentleman whose name was not ascertained, recognized in him a person whom he had engaged to attend his wife, then suffering from a feminine disorder. He almost killed the woman through ignorance, and was kicked down-stairs and outdoors for his rascally assurance. Another person, a Jew, who had known the man formerly, waited on him in the hope of eliciting something like the truth. But he was greeted with doleful looks and flat denial. "These people," said ASCHER, in whining tones, "know I am a Jew and believe me to be rich, and want to extract it from me by persecution. That is why I have been seized and incarcerated. I assure you, Sir, I never met or saw the truckman in my life before. I am, in fact, perfectly innocent." His only other visitor was his counsel, who administered what consolation he could. It was a dismal day for the wretched man, who sat in his cell listening to the pelting rain with a countenance as dark as the lowering heavens without. He was miserable and very nervous. Not so JANE JOHNSON, the servant-girl, with whom our reporter had a very interesting conversation. She roamed about the Station-house, and conversed freely, feeling no alarm at her position.

WAS JANE JOHNSON A PATIENT?

The servant-girl is apparently about twenty-seven years old. She is a brunette and rather good-looking. She entered the back room while the reporters were examining the captive, and going to the cooler, took a drink of water. The TIMES man called her and told her to sit down beside him. She did so, and fixing her black eyes steadily upon him, waited.

REPORTER—Are you sure you told all you could remember of the transactions in ROSENZWEIG'S house to Mr. BRENNAN?
JANE—I am, Sir; perfectly sure.
REPORTER—How long have you been there?
JANE—A little over three months.
REPORTER—Where is your husband?
JANE—Dead, Sir.
REPORTER—How long, Jane?
JANE, (with downcast eyes)—Over six years.
REPORTER—Where did you live before you came to the doctor's?
JANE—Out West.
REPORTER—What part of the West?
JANE (breaking down a little)—Oh! I would rather die than tell you; for, did you know it, the newspapers would have the whole story of my shame, and my brother and son would both hear of it. No! No! I would kill myself rather than tell you.
REPORTER—Well! well! I won't press you. But surely you can say when and why you left them?
JANE—I got into my present trouble about eight months ago, and when I could no longer keep it a secret, I resolved to come to New-York until all was over. My folks did not know of my coming, nor did they hear from me since I came.
REPORTER—How did you learn Dr. ROSENZWEIG'S existence, and how did you come to enter his house?
JANE (embarrassed)—Oh! I heard—that is—I—ah—Mrs. ROSENZWEIG and I were acquainted before I came to this City.
REPORTER—For how long?
JANE—(confusedly)—A month or two.
REPORTER—Had you met her anywhere?
JANE—Oh no, Sir. I heard from—of her.
REPORTER—And came to New-York to meet her. Eh?
JANE—No.
REPORTER—Where were you hired as Mrs. R.'s servant?
JANE—At her house, of course.
REPORTER—Who brought you there?
JANE—I went myself.
REPORTER—Why to her?
JANE—Because I wanted to live in a doctor's house until my trouble was over.
REPORTER—Wanted to get rid of it?
JANE (indignantly)—No, I didn't want to get rid of it; I only wished to be with somebody who could take care of me while I was in a dangerous condition.
REPORTER—Then you took service with this man because you desired his help?
JANE—Not help! care.
REPORTER—Oh! I see. He was good to have hired a person in your condition, care for her, and give her wages too. Don't you think so?
JANE—It's the truth, if I was to die this minute.
REPORTER—Well, to go back; where were you when the carman got the trunk from the doctor on Saturday?
JANE—He got no trunk from the doctor.
REPORTER—How do you know?
JANE—Because he was out all day.
REPORTER—And Mrs. ROSENZWEIG?
JANE—She was not well.
REPORTER—Had she been confined lately?
JANE—I believe so.
REPORTER—When was she out of doors first after that event?
JANE—Oh! three or four times. During the week before Saturday she went out for a walk.

The remainder of the conversation would be uninteresting to the reader. Suffice it to say that the girl, after crying a good deal, "weakened somewhat," to use Police term, and acknowledged, in addition to the foregoing, that "the trunk might have been taken out," but she would not say positively that it had; she never had observed anything wrong in the establishment, and never knew of any blonde having been there as a patient. The result of this interview might be summed up in a few words. JANE JOHNSON was a country girl, who, having been seduced, left her brother, who, she says, is worth some money, and came to New-York and to ROSENZWEIG'S, to destroy the evidence of her folly. The manner of doing so can only be inferred. Also she confessed that Mrs. ROSENZWEIG had been out much before the time she confessed to the authorities she had, and then, despite her point-blank assertions in the negative heretofore, she admits that a trunk may have been given to a carman on Saturday. It is probable that ROSENZWEIG will be in Sing Sing Prison before the close of the week, begining the fullest term of service allotted by the law to his crime, which is manslaughter in the second degree under the law. There are several minor points yet to be solved, but the case is now complete in legal proof, and Inspector WALLING does not consider it necessary to make any further effort.

THE BROOKLYN ABORTION.

Death of the Victim—Arrest of Dr. Perry and Mme. Van Buskirk—Important Information Elicited by Chief of Police Campbell—The Girl's History.

Miss EMILY A. POST, the unfortunate young woman who was taken by Dr. PERRY and Mme. VAN BUSKIRK to the First Precinct Station-house, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, died in the City Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The doctor and the madame, his accomplice in the abortion business, were arrested yesterday afternoon by officer SHANLEY, of the First Precinct, at their den in Bleecker-street and taken to Raymond-street Jail, where they will await the action of the District-Attorney. On their being brought to the Station-house Chief of Police CAMPBELL held an interview with them and drew from them the following statements:

Dr. PERRY said: A gentleman came to my office last Friday week with the girl, and asked me whether I could get her a place to board. He said that she was not expected to be confined inside of three weeks. I said I could get a place, and told him that at Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK'S an arrangement might be made, provided he would pay for confinement beforehand. He consented, and paid a part of the amount asked, and said he would pay the balance the next time he called, which was to be on Monday. I did not board her. I merely went to Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK'S with him. He came on Monday night and brought her with him, and said he would be in the next week and settle up. He did not come, however, and on Thursday I went to Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK'S to see about the matter. The girl said he would surely come, as he was a man of his word, and we told her that unless he did come we could not keep her. She said he kept in Park-row as a real estate agent, and was named D. K. WEST. We went there and inquired in every place, but no such man could be found. That was on Friday. On our informing her of this fact, she asked us to wait until the following Saturday, and we consented, but no D. K. WEST came. On Monday, Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK told her that she could not keep her any longer unless she was paid. The man had said the girl's mother would be over to see her during the week, but she did not come. The girl was in my house not more than five minutes, and her companion did not accompany her to Mme. VAN BUSKIRK'S. I had never seen him before. When he came to my house he asked me whether I could get her board or not. I do not keep a boarding-house, only an office. But I often have cases of that kind come. He paid me $30, and said, however, that he would pay $50 to see her through confinement, and $10 a week for board.

Question—What was the $30 paid for? Answer—To see her through confinement.
Q.—Were you to see her through confinement? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Were you supposed to be regularly engaged to attend her? A.—No, Sir. The girl didn't seem to want any one, and she did not care to tell where her folks lived, although she subsequently said that they lived at No. 110 Gold-street, Brooklyn, but no such persons really lived there. She went to Dr. SWALM'S on Monday; and she got out of the carriage, took hold of the railing, went up the stoop, and said she would remain there, but finally she said that her mother lived with a Mrs. WIGGINS, on Prince-street, and that she would go there.
Q.—Have you got a diploma? A.—No, Sir, I have not; but I have studied two or three courses.
Q.—Where is your office? A.—No. 51 Bleecker-street.
Q.—How long have you been in business? A.—About seven or eight years.
Q.—Where were you before you went to Bleecker-street? A.—I was up-town, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue.
Q.—Was this the first person you brought to Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK? A.—No, Sir. I had a case not long ago.
Q.—How long have you been acquainted with Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK? A.—Since Spring.
Q.—Did you ever board with her? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Where did you study medicine? A.—In London. My father kept a place at No. 19 Berners-street, near Oxford-street.
Q.—Did you make a speciality of these cases? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Did you visit this girl at Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK'S? A.—I took her there on Monday night and did not see her again until Thursday. I told her that we could not find WEST.
Q.—Did you give her any medicine? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Did you ever make any examination of her person? A.—Only on Monday night before I brought her to Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK'S, and I found that the birth could not be accomplished except by artificial means.
Q.—Did Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK make an examination or give her any medicine? A.—Not that I know of.
Q.—Were you to attend the girl as her regular physician during her confinement? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Well, what then were the $30 paid for? A.—To see her through confinement.

This concluded the interview with the doctor, after which the Chief saw Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, who made the following statement:

Q.—How long was the girl at your house? A.—Since last Monday week.
Q.—Who brought her there? A.—Dr. PERRY.
Q.—Did she come there with her brother? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—You did not see her brother? A.—No, Sir; and did not know anything of her surroundings. She was merely placed there to board.
Q.—By Dr. PERRY? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—What is the number of your house? A.—My house is in Eighth-street. She remained there until I brought her to Brooklyn.
Q.—Who attended her? A.—The doctor called occasionally to see her; but she did not expect to be confined for three weeks.
Q.—Did he give her any medicine? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Did you give her any? A.—No. She came to my house on Monday night, and I did not know her name nor anything about her, although I called her Mary.
Q.—Do you keep a boarding-house? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—For ladies and gentlemen? A.—I have some gentlemen to whom I let furnished apartments.
Q.—Were you acquainted with the doctor previous to this affair? A.—Yes; for two or three months.
Q.—Did he bring her in a coach or on foot? A.—I think he came on foot and I let them in.
Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he had brought her to board with me, and that her friends would come next week and arrange about paying her board, which was to be $10 a week; no one came, and I sent for the doctor and he came to visit her, I don't know how many times; his brother also came; they went all around to find the man who was to call, but failed; then Dr. PERRY said he was going to give up the case. The girl, however, said that if we kept her, she knew he would come. I said I would wait, but she must understand that the doctor had given up all responsibility, and that I had not got a dollar for board. She then begged to be kept, stating that her father would pay. Saturday came, however, and no one put in an appearance.

Q.—Did she tell you she had a father and mother living in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, (Mme. VON BUSKIRK here took out a slip of paper and read off the name,) P. K. JONES, No. 110 Gold-street. The girl said that she knew Dr. SWALM. She called at No. 110 Gold-street, but found nobody of that name living there.

Q.—How came she to say that it was her brother that brought her. A.—I don't know. She didn't want me to take her to Gold-street, and I told her that I could not take the responsibility of keeping her, and that if she had a father or mother I would take her to them. After she got to Brooklyn, she begged not to be taken to Gold-street, but to Dr. SWALM'S. I said that I did not know him, and that she had better go home. I took her then to a house which she pointed out. She said to ask for Mrs. WIGGINS instead of JONES, and on my inquiring why, she replied that her mother might be in bed. After diligent search, however, we could find no one who knew either WIGGINS or JONES. We then went to Dr. SWALM'S, when a lady opened the window and said that the doctor was in the country. Miss JONES asked the woman to let her in for the night, but she would not. I then got out of the carriage and said that the girl had been to my house, and that she said her father was P. K. JONES, and asked the lady if she knew any such man. She said she did not, but added that she knew a Mrs. WIGGINS, who was a patient of the doctor's.

At this point Mme. VAN BUSKIRK proceeded to narrate the incidents attending the visit to the Police Station-house, all of which were published in the TIMES yesterday. In conclusion she said that it was her custom to take boarders about to be confined, but that it was customary to get their names and residences.

This terminated the examination, and the accused were sent off to jail.

After considerable inquiry, the Mrs. HIGGINS referred to by the deceased was found at No. 112 Willoughby-street, and she stated that she knew the family well. EMILY A. POST was about thirty years of age; she was born in Willoughby-street, Brooklyn; her father, PETER K. POST, was for a long time book-keeper in a white-lead factory, at the corner of Bridge and Front streets, Brooklyn, and was the associate of many of the most eminent men in the City. After leaving his position in the white-lead works, he went into some wholesale business in New-York, and after a few years succeeded in making a competency, with which he purchased an estate and settled down in Somerville, N. J., about ten years ago, where he has ever since resided. EMILY, it appears, had for several years been rather passionate, and about four years ago, because of some misunderstanding, ran away from home; but seeing the folly of her ways went home again, and acted, to all appearance, like a model daughter.

Some two years ago she became acquainted with a man named JAMES DARBY in Plainfield, N. J. He was introduced as a single man, but it now appears that he was married. Under promise of marriage he accomplished her ruin. When her condition could be no longer concealed she was brought by her brother to Dr. PERRY'S and $50 paid to have her attended to. The sequel is given in the statement above.

Coroner JONES made the following statement yesterday to a TIMES reporter:

About 9 o'clock last evening I received notice that there was a woman at the City Hospital who was likely to die, and that it would be proper for me to take her ante-mortem statement. I went to the hospital and was shown to the woman, who was lying on one of the beds in the "lying-in ward." She appeared to be very low. I asked her how she felt; she said she felt very low, but she had no idea that she was going to die. Under these circumstances I could not take her ante-mortem deposition, and went out and consulted with Dr. REID and the other physicians of the house as to what was best to be done under the circumstances. She was in that condition that the telling her that she was going to die might produce a shock which would hasten her death. We agreed that I should be introduced to her as a physician, and see what information I could get from her. I was accordingly introduced to her as a medical man belonging to the hospital, and I sat down beside her and took hold of her pulse, and asked her how she felt. I found she was in a dying condition; her pulse was feeble, her skin was moist, and her respiration was only thirty-five to a minute, and although she could manage to talk, her sentences were mumbled, and only got out by effort a word now and then.

The Coroner then proceeded to state that he asked her about the case; how long she was in Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK'S house, &c., to which she gave him substantially the same story that the doctor and Mme. VAN BUSKIRK had, with the exception that she said they had operated on her.

A Mr. PANELL, of No. 104 Eight-street, E. D., Brooklyn, called at the Coroner's office, yesterday, and said that he knew the family well, and asked permission to put the body on ice and prepare it for burial; but the request was refused.

An inquest, in all probability, will be held to-day.

Another Case of Alleged Abortion.

Yesterday afternoon information was received by Coroner HERRMAN that ELIZA MCCARTY, twenty-four years of age, had died in child-birth at her residence, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, under circumstances which had induced the attending physician, Dr. STEINEST, of No. 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, to refuse a certificate. A man who claimed to be a brother-in-law of deceased, who reported the case to the Coroner, was understood to state that deceased had admitted to some of her friends that she performed an operation upon herself which had caused a premature delivery. The person making this statement did not furnish any further details of the facts attending the death, but expressed a wish for a thorough investigation of the affair. A post-mortem examination will be made today by Dr. JOHN BEACH, and until that is done nothing positive as to the cause of death can be known.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The body of a drowned man was found yesterday morning in the North River, at Pier No. 23, and was sent to the Morgue. It was that of a man about forty years of age, five feet eight inches high, with sandy mustache and goatee, brown hair, and dressed in dark ribbed coat and pantaloons.

THOMAS ROBINSON, of No. 302 West Twenty-sixth-street, was brought before Judge COX yesterday on a charge of bigamy. It appeared that about five years ago the prisoner was married to CATHERINE ROBINSON by Rev. Mr. STEWART, and on the 15th of April last was married to another woman in the Stanton-street Baptist Church by Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES, his first wife being still living. He was committed for examination.

In the matter of WILLIAM H. MARSTON, bankrupt, argued, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, the question arose whether a man who buys and sells stocks through his broker is a tradesman within the meaning of the Bankruptcy act, and therefore required to keep books of account. Decision reserved.

Yesterday, JOHN SHAEFFER of No. 131 East Thirty-eighth-street; JOHN BISHOP, of Newark; THOMAS BAGNALL, of No. 53 Mulberry-street, and JOHN HALLORY, of James-street, were committed for trial for driving horses with sores under the harness. Nearly fifty cases of cruelty to animals have been prosecuted by the Society since the 1st of August.

The robber who was recently captured by a brave lady on Third-avenue, was, yesterday, disposed of for a time. He proved to be GEO. SOMMERS, a convict, who escaped from Clinton State Prison on the 8th inst. He had been sentenced for five years, but had been there only six months, and he was taken back to serve out the remaining four and a half years.

Around the windows of the Metropolitan Hotel, in Broadway, some most magnificent awnings have been put up this week. The awnings around the City Hall, which cost so much, cannot compare with these. They are all stamped with the now notorious name "J. W. SMITH."

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Sergts. ROBERT GILMORE, of the First District Court squad, and JOHN P. CONKLIN, Thirty-fifth Precinct, were retired on pension. Roundsman JOHN J. QUINN, Sixth Precinct, was assigned to the command of the Court squad as Acting Sergeant.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Mrs. MARY GERRY, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Sunday from the effects of being bitten on the thumb by ANN FOLEY. The evidence exonerated the prisoner of any intent to do serious injury, and she was discharged.

CATHARINE MCGRATH, aged nine years, and DENNIS MCGRATH, her brother, aged three years, yesterday fell off the back stoop of their residence, No. 329 East Eleventh-street. The girl was fatally injured, and the boy received a severe scalp-wound.

The regular election for officers of the German Upholsterers Association took place at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, last evening. A proposition to take part in the Eight-hour law parade was favorably considered.

In the Radcliffe diamond smuggling case, Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, confirmed the decision of Commissioner OSBORNE that the informer's moiety should be given to ESMOND, and not to Col. WHITLEY.

Hon. H. B. DAMNELSON, member of Parliament, England, and Capt. WUIRHEAD, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. C. R. GRIGGS, of Illinois; Capt. FRENCH, of Bermuda, and Hon. SAMUEL FARWELL, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. C. S. BUSHNELL, of New-Haven, and Hon. GEO. B. BISSELL, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, and Hon. EUGENE S. KENYON, of Hartford, are at the St. James Hotel.

JOHN O'NEILL was committed by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for passing a counterfeit $20 bill.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, JEREMIAH LYNCH, convicted of petty larceny, was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment, and KNESELI, for stabbing GEORGE KENT in the breast, to twelve month's in the Penitentiary.

Capt. J. H. MERRYMAN, United States, and Judge ADAMS, Connecticut, are at the Sturtevant House.

There were twenty-nine vessels at anchor at the Upper Quarantine Grounds yesterday.

Col. WILDRICK, of the United States Army Army, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. W. A. HOWARD, of Washington, and Hon. C. T. HULBURD, are at the Astor House.

Gen. SPARROW and Dr. HOUGHTON, of Louisiana, are at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander E. W. WATSON, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Viscount ADARE, is at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN.

There were 233 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week—40 men, 42 women, 76 boys and 74 girls. Of these, 39 died of cholera infantum, 32 of consumption, 28 of marasmus, 17 of brain disease, 17 of convulsions, 12 of pneumonia, and 3 of small-pox. Of the deceased, 136 were under two years of age, and 6 over eighty years of age.

WILLIAM BELL and JOHN BRADY, on returning from a picnic on Tuesday night, entered the saloon of JOHN BROCK, on Grand-street, and had a quarrel, the upshot of which was that BELL picked up a brick and knocked BROCK, the proprietor, senseless with it. The pair were arrested, and were yesterday fined $25 each by Justice EAMES.

JOHN CAJOR, about twelve years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge, yesterday, by Justice DELMAR, for tapping the till in ABRAHAM ANCONIE'S liquor-store, at No. 7 Woodhull-street.

W. C. KNEELAND, MICHAEL SCHMIDT and W. H. COWENHOVEN, formerly directors of the Evergreens Cemetery, were held in $2,000 bail each by Justice VOORHEES, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud the stockholders by issuing forged deeds on cemetery lots.

There were 233 men discharged from Prospect Park yesterday. There still remains a force of nearly 800 men.

LONG ISLAND.

Another session was held last night of the Hoffman case. The cross-examination of Dr. DENNLES occupied nearly the entire evening. His testimony was very positive that there is no insanity about Mrs. HOFFMAN, and that she has the entire use of her faculties. From the present indications, the case will be finished by Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The double track and straightening of the curve on the South-side Railroad at Jamaica is nearly completed, and without doubt on Monday the double track will be used from Bushwick to Pearsalls.

Last night the Pratt's Astral Oil Guards were organized, numbering 200 men, nearly all of them employed at PRATT'S establishment at Hunter's Point. Mr. WALTER, of the machine department, was elected Captain.

Mr. CLINTON GRAHAM has been appointed Sunday Chief of Police for Whitestone. The village Marshals compose the force. The object is to stop Sunday traffic in liquors.

On Monday night a Willet's Point soldier was arrested at Whitestone for drunkenness, and locked up in one of the cells, but escaped during the night.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Engineers of the Long Island City Fire Department was held at Astoria, last evening.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Railroad-avenue, the main business thoroughfare in White Plains, which has generally been in a disgraceful condition, is to be regraded and macadamized.

Mrs. HAIGHT, an elderly lady of Mile-square, Township of Yonkers, was found dead, on the floor of a room, on Tuesday evening. Her son left her in the morning in apparent good health.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alderman STAINSBY, of Newark, denies the statements made in a New-York paper yesterday concerning his connection with an alleged fraudulent claim paid by the Common Council.

DAVID SMITH has been arrested for stealing property, consisting of sheets, towels, &c., worth $300, from the New-York Laundry at Marion, N. J. SAMUEL COPPOCK, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, was arrested for receiving the property and putting it into use at his hotel.

The Hoboken Board of Education are to hold a special meeting this evening, and have threatened to resign on account of the action of the Common Council of the city, lately taken, which deprives them of many of their former prerogatives.

In Deckertown, Sussex County, during the storm on Tuesday night, the barn of Mr. JOHN SUTTON was struck by lightning and was burned to the ground. Two unknown "tramps" who had taken lodging in the barn an hour before it was destroyed were burned to death.

Dr. CANNON, the Health Inspector of Jersey City, has been active in preserving the health and cleanliness of the city, having visited over 400 houses within the past week. He states that Jersey City has a better "health record" than any city on the eastern sea-board.

THOMAS QUIGLEY, the boy who was injured by being caught between the wheel and the box of a butcher wagon, in Newark, on Tuesday afternoon, was still alive yesterday, but was not expected to recover.

The house of Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, in Washington-place, Jersey City, was robbed, yesterday morning, of a silver watch and chain, besides clothing and other articles worth about $200.

HENRY ROTTERDAM'S house, at Union Hill, has been robbed of jewelry and other articles worth $600. Two men were arrested, yesterday, upon suspicion, but were discharged after examination.

Prof. CHARLES SCHMIDT, a well-known music teacher of Newark, and a member of the New-York Philharmonic Society, fell in a convulsion yesterday afternoon, and died almost immediately.

The Newark Street Committee, last evening, awarded the contract for paving Springfield-avenue with Telford pavement to THOMAS O'CONNOR, at $2 75 per square yard. The amount to be paid is about $150,000.

The Elizabeth Police Guard made their annual target excursion to Plainfield yesterday, and distributed $2,900 in prizes. The first prize, worth $100, was won by HARRY POST.

The house of WILLIAM BISHOP, at No. 234 Mercer-street, Jersey City, was robbed of silver-ware and jewelry worth about $200, while the family were absent, yesterday afternoon.

AUGUST BERNHEUNEE was arrested in Hoboken, yesterday, for passing a forged check for $34 50 on JACOB ALSCHBACK, a jeweler of that place.

Washington-street, Jersey City, is to be opened through to the New-Jersey Central Railroad Dock immediately.

Two million crates of peaches have been received at Jersey City the present season.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. H. W. BEECHER says: "Denslow & Bush's Safety Oil (150° fire-test) gives a clearer and steadier light than any we ever tried." Also indorsed by the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters and principal insurance companies, representing over $50,000,000 capital.

Brooklyn Eagle will please send over and examine letters and certificates, No. 130 Maiden-lane.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Miss Morton and servant, Mrs. E. P. Bassford, Miss Mary Bassford, Miss A. E. Bassford, Simon Heiter, J. C. Matteini, E. Chaplin, J. W. Garland, Miss Haslan, R. Chappell, J. C. Haslan, Mr. and Mrs. John Wedderspool, 2 children, infant and servant, W. L. Kane, Mr. Furlong, Capt. Wells, W. R. C. Taft, Hon. and Mrs. Adams, G. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Ward and daughter, Alfred Meakin, J. Jones, H. A. Hamner, V. Castro, Wm. Milborn, R. M. Hongwill, Thomas Barclay, J. C. Fox, John Robinson, Domingo Martinez, Mme. M. J. Pedroso and 2 children, Miss Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Tucker, Miss Tucker, P. Robbins, Henry Tucker, Jr., Chas. H. Brownell, Miss Phebe Van Tuyl, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Asay, Edward J. Asay, Jr., James F. Asay, W. C. Asay, A. Butler, Philip Am Ende, Wm. H. Hede, Mr. Raff, Robert Turner, C. B. Crow, B. Dana, Rowland Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancy Kane and servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Crocker, Master W. Crocker, Miss H. Crocker, Miss Kerchival, L. L. Arnold, C. A. Peake, George Buckham, Adolph Supo, Mr. Kimball, E. W. Hale and friend, F. W. Webb, A. Cross, Chas. Evens, W. J. Westcot, L. P. Morton, J. E. Parker, Capt. W. H. Rathborne and wife, Miss Rose Raiby, P. McKimmell, John Coxon.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco.—Miss Winifred Duane, Wm. B. Henry and wife, Abraham Stuber, Mrs. Weedes, Marshal Jones, wife and 5 children, Rosa Levine, B. D. Van Pelt, wife and 4 children, Miss Lindsay, sister and 2 children, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. J. Fumer and child, F. W. Schaff, Willard P. Richmond, Rev. J. Murphy, Mrs. N. B. Lane, child and infant, Charles A. James, wife, son and 2 children, Charles Francis Forbes, C. B. Adams. For Aspinwall—Mr. Brooks, wife, 3 children, and 3 servants, H. W. Adams, Miss Mason and 2 servants, Ide Dion Redupe, Mrs. S. W. Whitehead and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Backus, Miss Sarah Wood, Mrs. Charlotte Goin, Rosetta Q. N. Morna, Adolph Gunasse, Gen. Donilado, D. Jordan, H. de Roux.

In steam-ship Minnesota, for Liverpool.—Col. Alfred Warstaff, Miss Reed, Mrs. Conquest, Miss Tinsley and sister, J. Baniams, Mrs. S. Lee, Mrs. Sharland, Rev. Mr. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. Giblin, Mrs. Dowdale, Henry Heffill, Owen Clarke.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—J. Stein, wife and child, J. A. Shrader, Miss Maggie Lillie, Mrs. Louisa Belser, Miss M. Roper, Mrs. B. Gonsburger, G. Gonsburger, Capt. Currier, J. Clements, E. H. Locke, F. Wickenburg, E. W. Gardin, F. C. Lilenthal, J. B. Haskell, J. H. Pryne, B. Wienholtz, George W. Thrape, Miss Lewis, Mrs. D. O'Keefe, Miss H. Lewis, Miss M. Bissell, Miss B. Bissell, Wm. Shepherd, W. P. Carrington, Judge Graham, Mrs. Lewis, Max Taylor, John Gardner, J. Ryan, C. H. Houghtalin, wife and child, Mrs. Vander Horst, Miss C. Lenhardt, Mrs. K. Box, Miss M. Box, Miss E. Lowndes, H. Teres, Mrs. D. H. Gardner, Miss M. Gardner, Miss H. Gardner, Thos. McDonough, J. W. Delano, Frank Roach.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 31	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Sept. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Franklin	Sept. 2	New-York	Stettin.

HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Aug. 31	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:45 P. M.... For German States, via Bremen, by the *New-York*, at 12 M.... For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters only*, on Pier No. 45 North River until 1:45 P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M.... For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Franklin*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:25 | Sun sets.....6:34 | Moon sets...7:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:21 | Gov. Island..9:10 | Hell Gate..10:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Minnesota, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Ocean Queen, Jones, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Paraguay, (Br.,) Williams, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Prins Albert, (Ger.,) Cahubley, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eugenie, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Elcano, Brown, Bristol, E., E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Geo. S. Hunt, Gray, Konigsberg, R. P. Buck; Union, (Br.,) Renault, Sidney, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Frederick Weyer, (Ger.,) Seibert, Elsinore, Funch, Edye & Co.; May Queen, Hedge, Bahia, Bowman & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, (Hon.,) W. Jex.

Brigs Ricardo Secundo, (Ital.,) Capello, Gloucester, Eng., A. P. Agresta; Holden, (Norw.,) Hansen, Langesund, Norway, C. Tobias & Co.; Alex. Nickels, Petersen, Port-au-Prince, Thompson & Hunter; Jeanne Adolphe, (Fr.,) Lebeaupin, Calais, France, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Arabelle, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Jessie B. Smith, Grumley, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Annie Bayard, (Br.,) Whelpley, Savana-la-Mar via Norfolk, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Traveller, Hodges, Newbern, N. C., Thomas Holmes & Co.; J. E. Bowers, Longstreet, Tom's River.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Aug. 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 24, lat. 49 48, N., lon. 39 38, W., passed a German steam-ship, bound E.; 25th, lat. 49 39, lon. 46 55, an Inman steam-ship, do.; same date, shortly after 10 P. M., collided with Norwegian bark Annette, (of Moss,) sinking her immediately, saving one person; 28th, lat. 42 55, lon. 61 19, passed an Inman steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 42 52, lon. 61 30, a Company's steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg Aug. 16, via Havre 19th, with mdse. and 561 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds on the passage. Aug. 28, lat. 42 16, lon. 61 28, passed National Steam Navigation Co. steamer Sicily, bound E.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Ellis, Havana, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-boat Amanda Wynants, Quinn, Newbern, N. C., to Coast Wrecking Co.

Ship Hamilton Fish, Bryant, Liverpool July 17, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Aug. 12, lat. 42 29, lon. 46 30, signalized ship Constantine, hence for London; Aug. 27, at 7:05 P. M., in a thick fog, Nantucket lightship bearing N. W. by W., distant 35 miles, collided with bark Alice Campbell, (of Boston,) our jibboom going through her spanker and the bluff of our port bow coming in contact with her port quarters; tacked ship to see if we could find her; it being very thick, could see nothing of her; could not see that there was any damage done except the spanker and the port quarter rail carried away; at 9 P. M. got a pilot from boat Annie Fish, and informed her of the accident and the bearing of the bark at that time.

Ship Carl, (N. G.,) Otten, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and 84 passengers to Herm. Koop & Co. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather to the Banks, from thence 14 ds. with light S. winds and thick fog.

Bark Freihandel, (N. G.,) Wachter, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and 57 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Made the Northern passage and had fine weather; was 16 ds. W. of the Banks; had a pilot on board 6 ds.

Bark Prindeesse, Alexandria, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Roche Bros. & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Nickerson, Rio Grande 44 ds., with hides to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Crossed the equator Aug. 6, in lon. 36 50, for the first 10 ds. had strong N. E. gales; thence fine weather; the N. brings as passengers the chief mate, carpenter and two seamen of ship Enterpe.

Brig Winfield, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Miller, Havana 10 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Sons & Co.—vessel to Nesmith & Son. Aug. 26 and 27, had a very heavy gale from E. to S. E. The Winfield proceeded to Perth Amboy to discharge.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Barbados 12 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Leading Star, (Br.,) Foot, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Active, (Br.,) Edgett, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with building stone to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Ida & Annie, Cook, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. A. S. Emery, Everett, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Annie B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Josie, Look, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Exchange, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Hoyt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Redondo, Ward, Calais, with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Georgia, White, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. W. E. Barnes, Barbour, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Harwich, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Staplin, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. William F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Donna Anna, Murphy, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Elouise, Herrick, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charleston, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. E. Stevens, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hull, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. S. C. Morton, Gordon, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Olando Smith, Foeris, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. & P. Small, Small, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. May Flower, Mitchell, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Mills, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. White Star, Morton, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. Bolivar, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Isabella, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Adelia, (Br.,) Young, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. J. K. Mitchell, Morrell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. San Juan, Jones, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elm City, Shinny, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Frank, Reynolds, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Mary Jane, Bogert, Virginia.

Schr. Napoleon, Ruleng, Virginia.

Schr. John Tway, Hazelton, Virginia.

Schr. Breeze, Nelson, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Congress, Sawyer, Virginia.

Schr. Pearl, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Richmond, Davis, Providence, for Ron

Schr. Rio, Meany, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eva Lewis, Mason, Port Johnson, for

Schr. Uncle Tom, Barton, Port Johnson, for

Schr. Mail, Parker, Port Johnson, for Fall R

Schr. Billow, Chase, Elizabethport, for Norw

Schr. Thomas Potter, Harding, New-Bedford.

Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Rockport.

Schr. H. S. Smith, Curtis, Providence.

Schr. Mary, Burgess, Norwich.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Rockport.

Schr. Pallas, ——, Bangor, with lumber to ma

Schr. Boston, Burgess, Rockport.

Schr. Henry Ray, Rackett, Orient.

Schr. T. Benedict, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Mary Alice, Howland, Providence.

Schr. H. S. Jackson, Hudson, Newport.

Schr. Katie & Mary, Coggswell, Providence.

Schr. C. C. Bearse, Cook, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Dumont, Newport.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Lozier, Trafeathen, Taunton.

Schr. Riverdale, Brown, Gloucester.

Schr. Connecticut, Davis, Providence, for Ron

Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Providence.

Yacht Columbia, Comstock, Newport.

WIND—Sunset, light W.; cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Minnesota and Russia, for Liverpool; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; Victor, for New-Orleans; James Adger, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Arr. steamship Malta, from Liverpool; brig W. N. Z., from Ponce; schrs. Galena, from St. Michael's; Alice Myrick, from Gonaives.

Arr. this P. M., barks Tatey, from Rosario, and Burnside, from New-Orleans; brig Mary Allerton, from Rio Grande.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; brigs Young, for New-York; C. S. Packard, for Philadelphia; L. M. Kimball, for Fernandina; schrs. Nancy Smith, for New-York; My Rover, for New-York; Seeley, for New-York; J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore; Palma, for Georgetown; Edie Water, for Jacksonville; C. & C. Brooks, for Jacksonville.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre Aug. 18, via Brest 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 30.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Young Eagle, from Troon; bark Kate and brig Johanna, from Rio.

Passed out, schr. North America, for the West Indies. Lieut. W. K. Travis reports taking charge of the schr. Wm. R. Mann on the 24th inst., with masts, sails, rudder and running rigging gone. He drifted into the Cocoa River and got a tug to tow her into Beaufort.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—Arr. steam-ship Magnolia, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; Liberty, from this port, for New-Orleans, with bark Ada Carter, Capt. Kennedy—the bark dismasted and leaking.

Cld. steam-ship Boston, schr. M. C. Moseley, for Saltillo River; Mary Collins, for Saltillo River.

The German brig Margarita, of Stettin, is a total wreck on St. John's Bar.

Capt. M. Happery, of the brig Selma, died here to-day.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 29.—Arr. Br. Ottawa, from Philadelphia, for New-Bandon, N. B.; schrs. Angeline, from South Amboy, for Boston; Cyrus Fossett, from Philadelphia, for do.; Abbie & Williard, from do., for Bangor; Onward and Eliza Amadeny, from Georgetown, D. C., for Portland; New Dominion, McIver, and Sea Bird, from Providence, for St. John, N. B.; Florence and Emma, from New-York, for do.; Ring Leader, from do., for Newburyport; Cerro Gordo, from Nantucket, for New-York; Henry G. Fay, from Calais, for do.

Returned—Schr. R. P. Raymond.

Sld.—Brigs Edwin and Marshall, (Dutch.)

30th A. M.—Arr. bark Maurice T. Bell, from Baltimore, for Boston; brig Timothy Field, from Hoboken, for Boston; schr. Julia E. Golage, 16 ds. from Jacksonville, for Boston. On the 20th inst., in a heavy north-east gale, lost part of deck-load of hard pine lumber. Also, arr. schrs. M. R. Sampson, Abbie Barsley, A. D. Scull and Edwin Reed, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Ada F. Whitney, Charles E. Morrison, from Alexandria, for do.; Mary Langdon, from Rondout, for do.; Mary J. Ward and R. F. Hunt, from Baltimore, for do.; Index, from Philadelphia, for do.; Lizzie D. Small, from do., for Danversport; Joshua S. Bragdon, from Alexandria, for Salem; Rebecca & Florence, from Georgetown, D. C., for East Weymouth; Sophia Wilson, from Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Nannie T. Bell; brig Charlotte, and schr. Abbie Beersley.

Miscellaneous.

Fishing schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, before reported ashore on Ketch Point, E. side of Blackwell's Island, was got off yesterday (30th) by Wreck-master Brown, and put on the Beach at Astoria.

Bark Ebenezer, (Norw.,) from Cardiff, which arr. 29th, is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co.—not as before reported.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 2, lat. 5 S., lon. 34 30, bark Amoy, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro, for Mobile, 13 ds. out.

Aug. 8, lat. 53 33 N., lon. 37 04, ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Aug. 12, lat. 46 26 N., lon. 44 40 W., bark Louis, bound E.

Aug. 26, lat. 28 13, lon. 66 20, Isabel Beurman, from Surinam, for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 18, barks Montezuma and Gazelle, arr. out 15th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—The Cunard steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Gill, from Boston Aug. 19, touched at Queenstown, today, and proceeded to Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Anchor line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Aug. 19, touched at Moville, today, and proceeded for Glasgow.

The North-German Lloyd steam-ship Hanover, Capt. Willegerad, from New-York Aug. 17, touched at Southampton, yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

The Allan line steam-ship St. David, from Quebec, touched at Moville, yesterday, and proceeded for Glasgow.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE COMMENCED TO RECEIVE FROM THEIR FACTORY THE
STERLING SILVER-WARE,
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180 SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS.
By order of the
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At 12½ P. M., on the premises,
UNIONTOWN, N. J.,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1871.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN,
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SEVERAL NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS have been erected on the lots already sold, and others are in process of construction. This sale will afford the greatest opportunity ever offered for investment or speculation.

REMEMBER EVERY LOT IS TO BE SOLD ABSOLUTELY.

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